

Memoria Technica:
OR, A
NEW METHOD
OF
ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to, and exemplified in
CHRONOLOGY, || GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY, || ASTRONOMY.

ALSO
*Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Coins, Weights,
and Measures, &c.*

With TABLES proper to the respective Sciences,
and Memorial Lines adapted to each TABLE.

By RICHARD GREY, D. D.
Rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire.

*Hæc, dum incipias, gravia sunt, dumque ignores; ubi co-
gnoris, facilia. Ter. Heaut.*

Frustra docemur, si quicquid audimus præterfluat. Quint.

The THIRD EDITION, Corrected and Improved.

L O N D O N,

Printed for JOHN STAGG in *Westminster Hall*; and sold by
A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH in *Pater Noster Row*,
F. CLAY, and D. BROWN without *Temple Bar*. 1737.

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J. W. G. Greville, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.,
and Medals, &c.

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The PREFACE to the Second Edition.

 *T* may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this new Edition. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and ancient Kings, Care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity, the relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in ancient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been form'd anew, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoin'd, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience, or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me, in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the two Editions, he will very probably find out himself: Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable

THE PREFACE.

capable of being considerably improv'd. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Publick, beyond what was expected by myself or others. An Art of Memory has by many being looked upon as a thing either in itself impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, useless and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance; besides that the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight, would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be looked upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points, wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them. **DE 63**

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembering the Memorial Lines, would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received, and long retain'd. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touch'd upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader, for what might further be expected by way of Preface.

THE



THE INTRODUCTION.

TIS a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read, with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*; to the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retain'd*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts, and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of History to certain *Epocha's* or *Æra's*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to
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affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne*, in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand Epochs, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made use of the Number Seven throughout his whole Book; “not out of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience, as “*most easy for the Memory*,” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learn’d, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralipon.

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the Memory better, but *Things more easy to be remember’d*; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary

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dinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contriv'd to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye itself; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be view'd more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended * by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with; but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and competent Knowledge of: that they may not be oblig'd upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact? and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answer'd, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves

* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim, non ut totum aliquid, cuius in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet; verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. II. Edit. C. Steph. p. 182.*

about it; this being design'd for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could. But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from Mr. ADDISON's *Dialogues*, upon the *Usefulness of Ancient Medals*: "There is
 " one Advantage, says *Eugenius*, that seems
 " to me *very considerable*, which is the great
 " Help to Memory one finds in Medals,
 " For my own Part I am very much embar-
 " rassed in the Names and Ranks of the se-
 " veral *Roman* Emperors, and find it diffi-
 " cult to recollect upon Occasion the diffe-
 " rent Parts of their History; but your
 " Medallists, upon the first naming of an
 " Emperor, will immediately tell you his
 " Age, Family, and Life. To remember
 " where he enters in the Succession, they
 " only consider in what Part of the Cabinet
 " he lies, and by running over in their
 " Thoughts such a particular Drawer, will
 " give you an Account of all the remarkable
 " Parts of his Reign."

If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allow'd that the following Method is of some Use, since by
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it a Man may be enabled to remember, when any Emperor from *Julius Cæsar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most*, if not *all* the Questions that can be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself † Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this: First let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables, learn to

† Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum complectamur Animo, quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica, ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu & exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Gibs. Ox. p. 534.*

make out the Lines; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how harsh and uncouth soever they may appear at first; and he will find it as easy to know the Diameter, Distance, and Magnitude of any Planet; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Person or Thing; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names*: the whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this; *To make such a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Person, Planet, Coin, &c. without altering the Beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the Thing sought, at the same Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preserved, shall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it so changed.*

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily apprehend, lest he should think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would ask him then if he thinks he could remember to call CYRUS, *Cyruts*; or ALEXANDER the Great, *Aléxita*; or JULIUS Cæsar, *Julios Cæsar*; or MAHOMET, *Mahomaudd*; if he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once Master of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet stand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Possibility of being mistaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar* founded

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founded their respective Monarchies, were as follow :

Bef. Christ.

CYRUS [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
ALEXANDER [<i>Alexita</i>]	331
JULIUS Cæsar [<i>Julios</i>]	46

And that the *Mahometan* Æra, or Flight of *Mahomet*, was *A. D.* 622. In like manner for Geography; does he think he could remember to call *MADRID* *Madroy-t*, or *JERUSALEM* *Jeruta-ts*, or *BLENHEIM* *Blenhebav*, or *THESSALY* *Thefsjan*? This is all that is requir'd, to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the ancient *Theffaly*, is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remem-

* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern, and which is Western Longitude, when he is inform'd that the first Meridian is fix'd at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as *K. John K. Jann*, *Inachus Inakus*, *Solon Solun*, *HERODOTUS Herodofus*, *PLATO Platok*, *TRAJAN Trajank*, *CLEOPATRA Cleopatla*, *GORDIAN Imp. Gordin*, the Battle of *MARATHON Marathonz*, *ATTILA Attifla*, *CROESUS Cræfufe*, *AUSTIN Austinz*, &c. Those which appear more difficult, will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

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ber'd, the *Technical Words* are thrown into the Form of common *Latin Verse*, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine myself to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such order, as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the way for the Reader's Encouragement.

In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted * Archbishop *Usher's Annals*, *Marshall's Chronological Tables*, *Petavius's Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's Institutiones Chronologicae*. The Succession of the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*,

* It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader, to know that Mr. *Bedford* (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*, the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

Egypt, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's* Chronological Tables at the End of his *Connection*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's Historia Literaria*. The *Roman* Emperors, and the Time of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament, from Mr. *Eachard's* Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories. The Legatin and Provincial Constitutions from the Bishop of *London's* *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The Astronomical Calculations are from Dr. *Derham's* Astro-theology. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his Theory of the Earth. In the Geographical Part my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's* Treatise of ancient and present Geography, whose Maps may be consulted by the Learner. For the Coins, Weights, and Measures I have chiefly been obliged to Dr. *Arbutnot's* Book and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had form'd for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective

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Sciences.

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Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary, that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that 'tis not only practicable, but easy to be done.

'Tis not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*: but it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and publick Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and thoroughly acquainted with this small *Treatise*. 'Tis the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His Words are these: * *Non alienum fuerit*

* *Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibf. Oxon. p. 12.*

exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coëuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos, quam citatissime volvant. The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer *this End*, and at the same Time a *much better*; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be treasuring up Learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest interpretationem linguæ secretioris, quam Græci γλώσσας vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter prima elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those, whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is perfectly different from that of

† Ibid.

Simonides the Cean, so * famous among the Ancients for being the first Inventer of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect, and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωντρέπης, ὁ Κεῖς, ὁ τοῦ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, εὐρίκῃσιν ἀδελώσιν διδάσκαλος, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ἐσαύθησαν Ἀρμόδιῳ καὶ Ἀρσίουγείτῳ, ἔτη ΗΗ. — *Marm. Arund. I. l. 70.*

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, *Chiliade I. cap. 24.* Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Confulle etiam *Valerium Maximum*, *Lib. IV. cap. 7.*

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio, quanto Themistocles fuit, ut Oblivionis artem quam Memorix malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio, quem primum ferunt artem memorix protulisse. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. 2.*

|| Constat Artificiosa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, *Lib. III. Edit. Car. Steph. p. 30.*

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est, animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere. —

— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo, quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia; vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiae, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat. Lib. XI. Edit. Gibf. 561.*

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Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in order a symbolical Representation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for myself, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Publick, must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may perhaps recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number

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ber might be form'd into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remember'd. Amongst the *Jews* indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an * *Artificial Word* to express the whole; but also to make use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happen'd to answer the Number which they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoin'd some of them

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-osés B-en M-aimon; *Rabag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees*, from the Abbreviation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Maccabæus*, M-i C-amoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *who is like unto thee amongst the Gods, O Lord.* Vide *Prideaux Connect. Part II. Book 3.* Of this Nature is what the Reader will meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this Method, pag. 56, &c.

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio atque quem tradimus ordine collocare. Enimvero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in sententia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ utut dispositæ numerum propositum valeant. Ex gr.

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for the Entertainment of the Learned Reader, from Bishop Beverege's *Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may

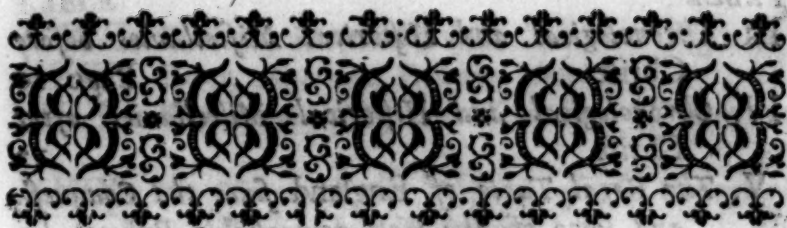
In Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum dicitur שנת לשני ע"ט ספר מהיר לפק Anno computi minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti. Ps. xlv.* Ubi voces ע"ט ספר ut virgulis supernæ notatæ annum indigitant, quo Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponantur י 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200. 419. Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo vide sis Chronologicas nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ impressi dicuntur בשנת משא גי חוץ לפק Anno *O-nus wallis vissonis* computi minoris, *If. xxii.* Ubi literæ חוץ משא גי valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad כתובים כחובים באעבד Anno *scripta Digito Dei*, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis כחובים annum eundem 420 significant. Nam ח valet 400 & ב 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Basileæ impressum dicitur שנת פרוח שלח לעמו Anno *redemptionem misit populo suo. Ps. cxi.* Ubi literæ שלח valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis sive Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur שנת הוואר Hoc Anno, *i. e.* Anno 413. quem literæ הוואר indigitant. *Lib. I. c. 6.*

be applied to almost every Part of Learning. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness; as I cannot think the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestow'd in respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to myself.

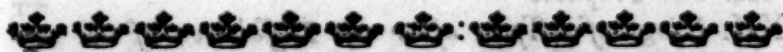
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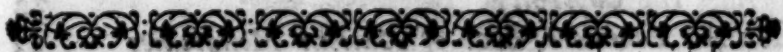


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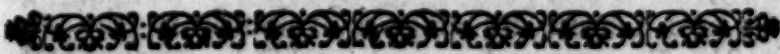
Memoria

THE CONTINENTAL

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Memoria Technica:
OR, A
NEW METHOD
OF
Artificial Memory.



S E C T. I.



THE principal Part of this Method is briefly this: To remember any thing in History, Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is form'd, the Beginning whereof being the first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of Course draw after it the latter Part, which is so contriv'd as

B to

2 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

to give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Christ* two Thousand three Hundred forty eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for *DELuge*, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*Solis* Diameter) is eight Hundred twenty two Thousand one Hundred and forty eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-áfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-áfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signify these Things, or contribute to the Remembering them, is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already form'd, into the Number which it stands for.

NB. {

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>z</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

These Letters are assign'd Arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remember'd. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5 stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remember'd for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the Consonants, where the Initials could conveniently be retain'd, they are made use of to signify the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four,

NB. *Badeti-solu-sun-por-kei-sou-ry* ^{for} *statu-antur*
One two Three Four Five six seven eight nine eight
x statu-antur *numer-antur*

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3

s for six, and n for nine. The rest were assign'd without any particular Reason, unless that possibly p may be more easily remembred for 7 or Septem, k for 8 or ὀκτώ, d for 2 or duo, b for 1, as being the first Consonant, and l for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remember'd; and if there was no Reason at all assign'd, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures, by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learn'd, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this manner.

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
az	tel	teib	aneb	afna	bybe	uts	pousfoi

431	553	680	&c.
fib	lut	seiz	&c.

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, 'tis usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102,795 one Hundred seventy two Millions, one Hundred two Thousand, seven Hundred ninety five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syllables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English* Miles: The *Technical* Word is *Dorbterboid-axe-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the

B 2

Earth

Earth (D-iameter ORBITÆ TERRÆ) and the remaining Part of it *boid-axe-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be consider'd but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w*, for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *syd* = 602, pronounce *swid*, *typ* = 307, pronounce *twip*.

The Reader will observe, that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with; as,

325 *tel*, or *idu*. 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.
93,451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations, as by their *Uncommonness* are most likely to be remember'd, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Æneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy*, is 2824. but as this may be expressed either by *ekef* or *deido*, I chuse rather to joyn *deido* to *Æneas*, and make the Technical Word *Ænedeido* than *Ænekef*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter) but as this may be express'd by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then 'tis but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856. with a very small Variation in the Spelling, 'tis his Name *Inakus* †. But this by the Way.

† More Instances of this kind see in the *Introduction*, p. vii.

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To go on with our Art: 'tis further to be observ'd, that *x* and *y* being made use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *axyzy*, &c. which could neither be easily pronounced nor remember'd, *g* stands for Hundred, *th* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus, *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1.000,000, *azmoth* 10.004,000, *sumus* 65.000,056, *loum* 59.000,000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (*TERRÆ MAGNITUDO*) is two Hundred sixty four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is express'd by the Word *Ter-magnit-éso-klaum*; *Termagnit* standing for *Terræ Magnitudo*; *éso-klaum* for 264,856.000,000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set down a Fraction; which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{1}{2}$, *urp* $\frac{1}{3}$, *pourag* $\frac{2^2}{5}$ or ,79, *north* $\frac{2^4}{5}$ or ,094 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be express'd, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *rs*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{10}$ *rag*, ,001 or $\frac{1}{100}$ *rath*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explain'd a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.



CHRONOLOGICA & HISTORICA.



S E C T. II.

*The Application of this Art to Chronology
and History.*

THE Ages of the World before our Sa-
viour's Time are by Chronologers ge-
nerally divided into Six: The First from
the Creation to the Deluge; the Second
from the Deluge to the Call of *Abra-
ham*, &c. according to the following Periods:

	Before Christ.
1. The Creation of the World	4004
2. The universal DELUGE	2348
3. The Call of Abraham	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's TEMPLE</i>	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	

All this is express'd in one Line belonging to TAB. I.
as follows:

Crothf Deletok Abanab Exafna Tembybe Cyruts.

Cr denotes the Creation, *othf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

Nicfilcon-áritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfib.
Chállemar-eudíola, Covijúst-Olut, C-ágcopo-monseiz.

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is Nicfilcon-áritel. Nic denotes the Council of Nice, fil Pope SILvester, con the Emperor CONSTANTINE, ari the Heretick ARIUS, *tel* the Year 325. The second Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of CONSTANTINOPLE, da Pope DAMASUS, *the* the Emperor THEODOSIUS, ma the MACEDONIANS, *teib* 381. The third is Ephcethe-nésfib; Eph the Council of EPHEBUS, ce Pope CELESTINE, *the* the Emperor * THEODOSIUS, nes the NESTORIANS, *fib* the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudíola; Chal the Council of CHALCEDON, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARCIAN, eudi the Errors of EUTYCHES and DIOSCORUS, *ola* the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúst-Olut; Co stands for CONSTANTINOPLE, vi Pope VIGILIUS, just the Emperor JUSTINIAN, O the Errors of ORIGEN, *lut* the Year 553. The sixth is C-ágcopo-monseiz; C stands again for CONSTANTINOPLE, ag for Pope AGATHO, copo the Emperor CONSTANTINE POGONARUS, mon the MONOTHELITES, *seiz* the Year 680.

* Theodosius junior.

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By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it will cost him to make himself Master of it. I would by no Means have him discouraged at the Difficulty which, at first View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with so many harsh and barbarous Lines. For tho' they may appear to be so to a Person unacquainted with them, and as such difficult to be remember'd; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what can be more easy than to supply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As for Instance, to compleat Cr— Del— Ab— Ex— Tem— Cyr— with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explain'd,

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.

I have only further to desire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Ease, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or Dates, is distinguished by *Italic* Characters; that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

TABLE I.

General Epochas and Æras, Ecclesiastical and Civil.

	Bef. Christ.
The Creation of the World [<i>Crothf</i>]	4004
The universal DELUGE [<i>Déletok</i>]	2348
The Call of ABRAHAM [<i>Abaneb</i>]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [<i>Exáfna</i>]	1491
The Foundation of Solomon's TEMPLE [<i>Témbybe</i>]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	

The

	Bef. Christ.	
The Destruction of TROY [Tróyabeit]	1183	1184 B
The First OLYMPIAD [Olympois]	776	
The Building of ROME [Romput]	753	
ÆRA of NABONASAR [Ærnabonáspop]	747	
The PHILIPPICK ÆRA, or the Death of Alexander [Phílido] <i>cli</i>	324	323 B
The ÆRA of CONTRACTS, or of the Seleucida, called in the Book of Maccabees the ÆRA of the Kingdom of the Greeks [Contráctad]	312	
	A. D.	
The DIOCLESIAN ÆRA, or the ÆRA of Martyrs [Diocléseko]	284	
The ÆRA of the Hegira, or Flight of MAHOMET [Máhomaudd]	622	
The ÆRA of YEZDEGIRD, or the Persian ÆRA [Yézfíd]	632	

The Memorial Lines.

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.
 Tróyabeit Olympois Romput & Ærnabonáspop.
 Phílido Contráctad † Diocléseko Máhomaudd Yézfíd.

abeif

cli

Though I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made use of any other Æra than that of the Years before and after *Christ*, because, those being known, 'tis easy to find the correspondent Year of any other Æra, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochas, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making use of the *Julian* Period, and the Æra of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

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TABLE II.

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
The CREATION of the World	710	1
The universal DELUGE	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Salomon's Temple</i>	3702	2992
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpétsau Démasus Abmezki Apépai.
 Expidet Exmélat Tempipze Temménne Cymúntosk.
 Cyrpoboik Troypélta Trómekeh Olympinik Olmtéek.
 Rompinsa Rómmidub Chrismúndorhs Chrisperifoibo.

EXPLANATION.

The first Syllable points out the Epocha as before;
 the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year
 of the *Julian Period*. The Addition of *m* or *mund*,
 that it is the Year of the World.

TABLE III.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before Christ.

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
Building of the Tower of Babel [<i>Bábedis</i>]	2233
Mizraim settles in Egypt [<i>Mizdakh</i>]	2188
Destruction of SODOM and GOMORRAH [<i>Sódahoup</i>]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [<i>Joséphasil</i>]	1635
	ANNUS

B. 2247

Chronologica & Historica.

II

	Bef. Christ.	
Annus Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year		} 1444 B. 1445
[AnSaff]		
SAUL first King of Israel [Sauláxnu]	1095	
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten Tribes	} 975	
[Jéronoil]		
SALMANESER King of Assyria takes Samaria, and	} 721	
extinguishes the Kingdom of Israel [Salmeser]		
HOLOFERNES invadeth Judea, and is slain by	} 655	
Judith [Holofésu]		
NINEVEH destroyed by the Medes and Babylo-	} 612	
nians [Ninevsad]		
JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by Nebuchadnezzar,	} 606	
from whence began the 70 Years		
Captivity of the Jews [Jehoiasys]		
ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to Babylon, and Je-	} 588	587. B.
rusalem utterly destroy'd by Nebuzaradan,		
Captain of the Guard to Nebuchadnezzar;		
the End of the Kingdom of Judah [Zedseik]		

N. B. The Kingdom of Israel [Isrelo] } lasted } 254 Years.
 The Kingdom of Judah [Judofo] } 468 from 1st of David

The BABYLONIANS having revolted from DA-		
RIUS Hystaspes, are besieged by him, and	} 516	512. B
Babylon taken, after a Siege of 20 Months, by		
the Stratagem of Zopyrus [Bab-dár-hylas]		
SARDIS burnt by the Athenians, in Confederacy	} 500	504 B
with the Ionians, which gave the first Rise to		
the Persian War against the Greeks [Sardag]		
ZOROASTRES appears at the Persian Court	} 492	
[Zoroasne]		
ESTHER made Concubine to Abasuerus [Esthas]	461	
The Feast of Purim, instituted in Memory of	} 453	
the Defeat of Haman's Plot for the De-		
struction of the Jews [Purole]		

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	Bef. Chr.
EZRA sent to be Governour of <i>Judea</i> [Ezrolk]	458
NEHEMIAH sent Governour to <i>Judea</i> , and re- builds the Walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> [Nehemiffu]	445
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manasseh</i> [Gerizózei]	408
<i>B 284.</i> The Translation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas Maccabæus [Jumafs]	166

The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdakk Sódakoup Joséphasil AnSafff.
 Sauláznú Jéronoil Salmpeb Holofésu Ninivfad.
 Jehoíasys Zedleik [duravit Isrelo, Judosk.]
 Bab-dár-hylas Sardug Zoroafne Esthosa Purolt.
 Ezrolk Nehemiffu Gerizózei Septepoi Jumafs.

TABLE IV.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ.

	After Chr.
Dispersio JUDÆorum, or the Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Dis-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the first Christian King [Lúcibup]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmyra</i> , led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIAE PAX, or the Establishment of Christianity by <i>Constantine</i> [Ecclesi-paxta]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>British</i> Protomartyr [Albantyr]	303
CLOVIS the first Christian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvoka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-latleip]	587
AUGUSTINE the Monk, sent by <i>Gregory the</i> <i>Great</i> from <i>Rome</i> , converts <i>ETHELBERT</i> King of <i>Kent</i> [Aug-ethelúnau]	596

CHAR-

Chronologica & Historica. 13

	After Chr.	
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West } [Charlmeig]	800	
THE CROISADE or Holy War [Croisáznu]	1095	
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of Ireland [Hybaboid]	1172	
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present Turkish } Empire [Ottadoup]	1297	
THE MARINER'S COMPASS found out [Compatze]	1302	
THE PAPAL SEAT remov'd to AVIGNON [Pap- avatyl]	1305	
WALTER LOLLARD with many of his Followers burnt in <i>Austria</i> , for opposing the <i>Romish</i> } Superstitions [Lolatub]	1351	
GUNPOWDER invented in <i>Germany</i> by a Monk } [Gunpátfo]	1344	
TAMERLANE the <i>Tartar</i> overcomes <i>BAJAZET</i> } the <i>Turk</i> , and puts him in an Iron Cage. (The Great Mogul is descended from him.) } [Tambajátoun Mog.]	1399	
SCANDERBEG Prince of <i>Epirus</i> , famous for his } Victories over the <i>Turks</i> [Scanderboft]	1443	
THE INVENTION OF PRINTING [Prinafon]	1449	
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the <i>Turks</i> , and an } End put to that Empire [Constantinobóli]	1453	
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of <i>Genoa</i> , } discovers <i>Cuba</i> and <i>Hispaniola</i> [Columbont]	1493	
N. B. The Southern Continent of <i>America</i> was dis- covered about four Years after by <i>Americus Ve-</i> <i>spusius</i> , from whom it took its Name.		

The Memorial Lines.

Dis-judpa Lúciþup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxtad.
 Albantyt Clóvoka Ling-latleip Aug-ethelúnau.
 Charlmeig Croisáznu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.
 Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpátfo Tambajátoun [Mog.]
 Scanderboft Prinafon Constantinobóli Columbont.

TABLE

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TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Bef. Christ.	
CASIBELANUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar	}	52
[Casibelud]		
	Aft. Chr.	
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	}	67
VORTIGERN, who invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigfos]		
HENGIST the Saxon, who erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	}	495
King ARTHUR, famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]		
EGBERT, who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crown'd sole Monarch of England	}	828
[Egbekek]		
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	}	872
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]		1016
Edward the CONFESOR [Confésfe]		1042
WILLIAM the CONQ. [Wil-conſau]	Oct. 14.	1066
WILLIAM RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9.	1087
HENRY I. [Henrag]	Aug. 2.	1100
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2.	1135
HENRY the second [Hensécbuf]	Oct. 25.	1154
RICHARD I. [Richein]	July 6.	1189
John [Janh]	April 6.	1199
		Henry

Henry the THIRD [Hethdas]	Oct. 19. 1216
Edward I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
Edvardus secundus [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
Edvardus tertius [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326
Richardus secundus [Riserôip]	June 21. 1377
Henry the fourth [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
Henry the fifth [Heféd]	Mar. 20. 1412
Henry the sixth [Hénfised]	Aug. 31. 1422
Edvardus quartus [Edquarfauz]	March 4. 1460
Edward the fifth	{ April 9. 1483
Richard III. }	
	{ June 22. 1483
Henricus septimus [Hensépfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
Henricus octav. [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
Edvardus sextus [Edsexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
Elisabeth [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
CAROLUS PRIMUS [Caroprimsel]	March 27. 1625
CAROLUS SECUNDUS [Carfecfok]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamseif]	Feb. 6. 1684
William and Mary [Wilseik]	Feb. 13. 1688
Anne [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
George I. [Gëobe]	Aug. 1. 1714
George II. [Gëofecdoi]	June 11. 1727

The Memorial Lines.

Casibelud Bôadoup Vortigfor Hengful & Arthlaf.
 Egbehek Alfrêke Canbau Confesfo.
 Wil-consau Ruskei Henrag.
 Stephbil & Hensêchuf Richein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.
 Edsetyp Edtertes Riserôip Hefotoun Hefédque.
 Hénfised Edquarfauz Ef-Rokt Hensépfeil Henoclyn.
 Edsexlos Marylut Elsluk Jamfyd Caroprimsel.
 Carfecfok Jamseif Wilseik Anpyb Gëobe — dai.

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N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, One Thousand is to be added to each. It was thought unnecessary to express it, it being a Thing, in which it is impossible that any one should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines :

Wil-tbó-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed
El-nap.

Hen-gé-tel-an sex-chex gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab
An-chei.

Car-chep-riz Ma-ls Jo-ps Ed-nás-loi rél-cho pou-rekque.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italick* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month itself, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. and II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22.) of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute; the Reader may pass it over.

TABLE VI.

Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.

	Aft. Christ.
<i>Jerusalem</i> regained from the <i>Turks</i> , and <i>Godfrey of BULLOIGNE</i> made King of it [<i>Godbulnou</i>]	1099
The <i>INQUISITION</i> first erected against the <i>Albigenses</i> [<i>Inquisedd</i>]	1222
The Confirmation of <i>Magna CHARTA</i> by King <i>Henry III.</i> [<i>Charteel</i>]	1225
<i>Wat TYLER's</i> Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Tylika</i>]	1381
<i>Jack CADE's</i> Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Cadesly</i>]	1450
<i>MARTIN LUTHER</i> begins to preach in Germany against <i>Indulgences</i> , and other Errors of the Church of <i>Rome</i> [<i>Mar-luthlap</i>]	1517
The Name of <i>PROTESTANTS</i> first began on Occasion of the Protestation the <i>Lutherans</i> made against a Decree of the Chamber of <i>Spire</i> against them [<i>Protalen</i>]	1529
The <i>SMALCALDAN</i> League, or Agreement made between the <i>Protestants</i> of <i>Germany</i> for their mutual Defence at <i>Smalcald</i> [<i>Smalcalloz</i>]	1540
The Council of <i>TRENT</i> began DEC. 13. [<i>Tren-decat-alfu</i>]	1545
The <i>MASACRE</i> of <i>Protestants</i> at <i>PARIS</i> [<i>Masparaloid</i>]	1572
The United provinces, under the Protection of <i>William Prince of Orange</i> , throw off the <i>Spanish</i> Yoak [<i>Un-ploin</i>]	1579
The <i>SPANISH</i> Invasion [<i>Sp-invukk</i>]	1588
The <i>GUNPOWDER</i> Treason [<i>Powdsyl</i>]	1605

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The famous Rebellion at *Naples*, on Occa-
 sion of the grievous Excises, headed by } 1647
 MASANELLO [*Mafanelſop*]
 Oliver CROMWELL usurps the Government of }
England under the Name of Protector } 1653
 [*Cromſli*]
 The Island JAMAICA in *America* taken by the } 1655
Engliſh [*Jamaicaull*]
 CROMWELLI MORS [*Crom-morſuk*] 1658
 GIBRALTAR taken by the *Engliſh* [*Gibrapzo*] 1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bulnon Charteel Inquiſided Tylika Cadeſſy.
 Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcallox Tren-decat-alfu.
 Mas-paraloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powdſyl Maſanelſop.
 Cromſli Jamaicaull Crom-morſuk capta Gibrapzo.

N. B. A Thouſand is to be added as above, where
 it is not expreſſed.

TABLE VII.

The PATRIARCHS before and after the FLOOD.

	Anno Mund.	Age.
Adam [<i>Adniz</i>]	1	930
SETH [<i>Setháty-nad</i>]	130	912
ENOS [<i>Endil-nyl</i>]	235	905
CAINAN [<i>Caitel-naz</i>]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [<i>Mahalátoul-koul</i>]	395	895
JARED [<i>Jaróſy-naud</i>]	460	962
ENOCK [<i>Enchſéd-iſu</i>]	622	365
METHUSELAH [<i>Methuſeip-naun</i>]	687	969
LAMECH [<i>Lakoif-poip</i>]	874	777
		NOAH

	<i>Anno Mund.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
NOAH [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Araſlei-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salaſout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER [Hebaped-óſo]	1722	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-diz]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoik-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Iſebyk-beiz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jacobebauk-bop]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Adnix Setháty-nad —————

————— Endil-nyl Caitel-naz Mahalaroul-koul.

Jaróſy-naud —————

Enchſed-iſu Methuſeíp-naun Lakoíſ-poip Noachazús-nuz

Shembulk-aug Araſlei-fik Salaſout-ott Hebaped-óſo.

Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-diz Nahorakón-bok.

Terakoik-dyl Abezyk-boil Iſebyk-beiz Jacobebauk-bop.

TABLE VIII.

*The PATRIARCHS, &c. according to their
Years before Chriſt.*

	<i>Bef. Chriſt.</i>
SETH [Séthikoíſ]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enóſipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitſpon]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalarſyn]	3609
JARED s. [Jariloſ]	3544
ENOCH s. [Enchſike]	3382

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	Bef. Christ.
METHUSElah s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMEch s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOah s. [Noenok]	2948
SHem s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHaxad s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALah s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdaka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serúgdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. [Nahrdall]	2155
TERah s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
Isaac s. [Hakous]	1896
Jacob s. [Jakip]	1837
LEvi s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after Enos shews that he was the Son of Seth, and so on.

The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif —

Enósipaun Caitspon Mahalatsyn Jarilof Enchtike.
Methusitap Lamibiz Noenok Sheffs Arphetos Saldibb.
Hébdaka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrdall.
Terebes Abrámanous Hakous Jakip Levapusque.

TABLE

TABLE IX.

The Judges of Israel from the Death of Moses to Samuel.

	Bef. Christ.
Mosés Moritur [Mos-mola]	1451
JOSHUA [Jóshfol]	1445
OTHONIEL [Othózu]	1405
EHUD [Ehutel]	1325
DEBORAH [Debodeil]	1285
GEDEON [Gedol]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abmess]	1236
THOLA [Thlest]	1233
JAIH [Jaídaz]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephtakk]	1188
IBZAN [Ibzake]	1182
ELON [Eloboil]	1175
ABDON [Abdonaso]	1164
ELI [Elibup]	1157
SAMUEL [Sambap]	1117

The Memorial Lines.

Mos-mola Jóshfol Othózu Ehutel Debodeil Gedol
Abmess.

Thlest Jaídaz Jephtakk Ibzake Eloboil & Elibup.
Abdonaso Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed to relate not to the Beginning of their presiding over *Israel*, but to the End of the *Reff* given by them. *Vide* the Preface to *Petavius's Rationarium*. Edit. Geney.

TABLE X.

Kings of all ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

The Defection of the X. Tribes 975.

Kings of JUDAH.

	Bef. Christ.
REHoboam s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abinup]	957
ASA s. [Afanul]	955
JEHOSAPHAT s. [—hofaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [—horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOAASH g. [—hoaashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz- azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpuk]	758
AHAZ s. [Aházpod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Manfous]	693
AMON s. [Amónfor]	643
JOSIAH s. [Josiafor]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [—hoiakim/syn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [—hoiakang]	600
ZEDEKIAH u. [Zedekilnei]	598

Kings

Kings of ISRAEL.

Bef. Christ.

JEROBOAM Son of Nebat [Je- robnoil]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAASHA [Baanut]	953
ELAH s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI and Omri [Zim- tibnen]	929
OMRI alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahábnak]	918
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
JEHU [Jehukko]	884
JEHOAHAZ s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
JEHOASH s. [—hoashkin]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerosfekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappé]	773
SHALLUM Son of <i>Fabesh</i> [Shal- luppe]	772
MENAHM s. of Gadi [Menappe]	772
PEKAIH s. [Pekaipta]	761
PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
HOSEA s. of Elah [Hospiz]	730

The Memorial Lines.

Saulaznu Davazul Solomázal Reho-jerobnoil,
 Abínup Afanul, —hofaphanbo, —horkein Ahazikku.
 Athlikko —hoashkoik Amazkin Uz-azarikby.
 Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Mansout & Amónsör.
 Jofiaföz —hoiakimsyn —hoiakang Zedekilnei.
 Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.
 Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.
 —hoashkin Jerosfekdu Zacharappé Shalluppe Menappe.
 Pekaipta Pekapun Hospiz —

N. B.

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N. B. The Break before some of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as —*hofaphanbo* for *Jehofaphanbo*, —*horkein* for *Jehorkein*, &c.

TABLE XI. *The PROPHEYS.*

	Bef. Chr.
JONAS prophesied against <i>Nineveh</i> [<i>Jonkze</i>]	802
JOEL prophesied [<i>Joeig</i>]	800
AMOS prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [<i>Ampeip</i>]	787
HOSEA prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [<i>Hosepku</i>]	785
ISAIAH began to prophesy [<i>Isfauz</i>]	760
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [<i>Náhupuk</i>]	758
MICAH prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [<i>Micpat</i>]	753
JEREMIAH began to prophesy [<i>Jersta</i>]	631
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [<i>Zephautz</i>]	630
HABAKUK prophesied [<i>Habafyn</i>]	609
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [<i>Ezeloul</i>]	595
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [<i>O- badiskoi</i>]	587
DANIEL had his Vision of the four Empires [<i>Dull</i>]	555
HAGGAI prophesied [<i>Haglex</i>]	520
ZECHARIAH prophesied [<i>Zecharúdz</i>]	520
MALACHI writes his Book, which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [<i>Malachinp</i>]	397

The Memorial Lines.

*Jonkze Joeig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Isfauz.
Micpat Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadiskoi.
Dull Haglex Zecharúdz Malachinp —*

TABLE XII.

Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the antient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of Sardanapalus.

	Bef. Christ.
ARBACES [Arbapop]	747
SALMANESER s. [Salmpek]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [Sennachaibo]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [Efarhadopsau]	706

Kings of Babylon.

BELESIS [Belespop]	747
NADIRUS [Nadpis]	734
CHINZIRUS	}
PORUS	
JUGÆUS	}
MARDOK EMPADUS [Empea]	
ARKIANUS [Arkpyr]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibni]	693
MESEFFIMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Assyria* taking the Advantage, seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

Kings of Assyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.

Efarhaddon, called in *Ptolemy's Catalogue* } 680
non ASSAR-Addinus [Assar/sky] }

Bef. Chriff.

SAOSduchinus s. [Saós/au] 667

CHYNiladanus [Chyn/op] 647

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopolassar* General of his Army, set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Assyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages* the eldest Son of *Cyaxares* by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amyitis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, enter'd into a Confederacy with him against the *Assyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together, they besieged *Nineweh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratifie the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and antient City, and from that time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Assyrian* Empire. *Vide Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book I.*

Kings of Babylon.

Bef. Chr.

NABOPOLLassar [Nabopol/sel] 625

NEBUchadnezzar s. [Neb/sys] 606

EVILmerodach s. [Evil/laub] 561

NERIGLissar b. in law [Neriglun] 559

† Laborosoarchod s.

NABONadius s. of *Evil* } [Nabolul] } 555

merodach

† For the Reason why *Laborosoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's Geogr.* see *Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book II.*

DARIUS

Bef. Chr.

DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. *Cyaxares*
uncle of *Cyrus*, to whom *Cyrus*
allow'd the Title of all his Con- } 538
quests as long as he lived [*Dar-*
medlik]

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the BABYLONISH
Empire, after it had continued 209 Years. [*Reg-*
Babylexou]

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & *Salmpek* *Sennachoibo* *Efarhadopzan*.
Belesop *Nadpif* *Chi-Po-Jugper* *Empea* *Arkpyr*.
Belibupze *Apronaun* *Regibfni* *Mesfoud* *Aflarfy*.
Saósaup *Chinsop* *Nabopolfel* *Nebfys* *Evillaub*.
Neriglun *Nabolul* *Dar-medlik* *Reg-Babylexou*.

T A B L E XIII.

* *Kings of EGYPT.*

Bef. Chr.

SABACON the *Æthiopian* [*Sabacopdoi*] 727

SEVECHUS s. [*Sevpan*] 719

TIRHAKAH last of the *Æthiopians* } 705
[*Tirhapyf*]

Confederacy of the XII. PRINCES } 688
[*Prin-bé-fer*]

PSAMITICHUS [*Pfamitfy*] 670

NECUS s. [*Necusfas*] 616

PSAMMIS s. [*Pfammaug*] 600

APRIES s. [*Aprunf*] 594

AMASIS [*Amaslaun*] 569

* Of the antient *Kings of Egypt* from *Misraim* or *Menes*,
we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

Bef. Christ.

PSAMMINITUS s. who was con-
quer'd by *Cambyfes* fon of *Cyrus* } 525
[*Plaminitle!*]

*Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the
Medes from Sennacherib.*

DEJOCES [*Dejopzon*] 709
PHRAORTES s. [*Phraflau*] 656
CYAXARES s. [*Cyaxafif*] 634
ASTYAGES s. [*Aftuno*] 594
* CYAXARES II. [*Cy-d-lun*] 559

Kings of PERSIA.

CYRUS [*Cyrus*] 536
CAMBYSES s. [*Cambylen*] 529
† [OROPASTES MAGUS]
DARIUS fon of HYSTASPES [*Dar-* } 521
hyftalda]
XERXES s. by *Atoffa* daughter of } 485
Cyrus [*Xerxoku*]
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. } 464
[*Longfauf*]
XERXES II. s. flain by }
SOGDIANUS bafe br. flain by }
OCHUS bafe br. commonly call'd } 423
DARIUS NOTHUS [*Dar-nothodi*]
ARFACES eldeft s. commonly called }
ARTAXERXES MNEMON [*Mnoyf*] } 404

* *Cyaxares* fucceeded *Aftyages* in the Civil Government,
and *Cyrus*, Grandfon of *Aftyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*,
in the military Government.

† Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*, Ctesias *Spendadates*, Æschylus *Mardus*, and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

OCHUS

OCHUS s. [Ochilk]	Bef. Chr. 358
ARSES youngest s. [Arstip]	337
Darius CODOMANNUS, descended from Darius Nothus [Codomattu]	335

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tarapyl Prin-bé-skei Pfamitspy.
Necusfas Pfammang Aprunf Amasláun Pfaminitlel.
Dejopzou Phraslau Cyaxasif Astuno Cy-d-lun.
Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hystalda Xerxoku Longfau.
[Xerd-fog] Dar-nothodi Mnayf Arstip Ochilk Co-
domattu.

TABLE XIV.

*The different Names of the same Persons in
Scripture, and in Profane Authors.*

* ARBACES	Tiglath Pileser, 2 King. xv. 29.
† BELEſis	} BALADAN, Isa. xxxix. i.
NABONASSAR	
Mardok EMPADUS	
Assar-Addinus	{ ESARHADDON, 2 Kings xix. 37.
	{ ASNAPPER, Ezra iv. 10.
† NABONADIUS	BELSHAZZAR, Dan. v. 28.
CYAXARES	DARIUS the Mede, Dan. iii. 31.
SABAON	SO, 2 Kings xvii. 4.
NECUS	Pharaoh NECHO, 2 Chr. xxxv. 20.

* Call'd also by Caſtor *Ninus* junior.

|| Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pilneſer*.

† Call'd also by Nicolas Damascenus *Nanibrus*.

† Call'd also by Berofus *Nabonnedus*, by Megasthenes
Nabonnidochus, by Herodotus *Labynetus*, and by Josephus
Naboandelus.

TARACHUS

TARACHUS

APRIES

DEJOCES

|| ARTAXERXES LON-
gimanus }

SALMANESER

SENNACHERIB

ASTYAGES

SEVECHUS

SAOSDUCHINUS

CAMBYSES

SMERDIS

TIRHAKAH, *Isa.* xxxvii. 9.Pharaoh HOPHRAH, *Fer.* xlv. 30.ARPHAXAD, *Jud.* i. 1.AHASUERUS, *Esth.* ii. 16.{ ENEMESAR, *Tob.* i. 2.{ SHALMON, *Hos.* x. 14.SARGON, *Isa.* xx. 1.AHASUERUS, *Dan.* ix. 1.SETHON, *Herodot.* 2.† NABUCHODONOSOR, *Jud.* i.AHASUERUS, *Ezra* iv. 6.ARTAXERXES, *Ezra* iv. 7.*The Memorial Lines.*

Arb-tig Bel-bala-nab Nabonad-belsh Dar-m-cya Sab-so.

Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empad-balad Als-efar-asnap.

Sen-farg Salm-ene-shalm Sev-seth Saos-nabu Smerd-
art.

Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Asty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the
Death of ALEXANDER the Great.**Kings of EGYPT.*

	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. LAGI or Soter [<i>Lagtyo</i>]	304
Ptol. Philadelphus s. [<i>Phadko</i>]	284

|| Archbishop *Usser* thinks that *Darius Hystaspis* was the
K. *Ahasuerus* that married *Esther*; *Scaliger*, that *Xerxes* was.

† *Nabuchodonosor* was a Name among the *Babylonians*
commonly given to their Kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was
among the *Egyptians*.

Ptol.

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	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. Evergetes s. [Eudos]	246
Ptol. Philopator s. [Ptol-phæeb]	221
Ptol. EPIPHANES s. [Ptol-epiphæzo]	204
Ptol. Philometor s. [Phombeiz]	180
Ptol. Physcon b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyradx]	120
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard s. of Lathyrus [Aulant]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

Kings of SYRIA.

	Bef. Chr.
SELEUCUS Nicanor [Sél-nitad]	312
ANTIOCHUS Soter s. [Anti-sodoiz]	279
Antiochus THEOS s. [A-thedanz]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
Seleucus CERAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS Philopator s. [Sel-phaks]	186
Antiochus E-piphanes b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR s. [Ant-eúpasfo]	164
DEMETRIUS S-oter son of Seleucus Philop. } [Dem-Sáfe]	162
ALEXANDER BALA [Al-balbaz]	150
DEMETRIUS Nicator son of Demet. Soter } [D-nicafu]	145
Antiochus SIDETES b. [Sidétbox]	140
DEMETRIUS Nicator [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
Antiochus GRYPUS son of Demet. Nicat. } [Grypadi]	123
SELEUCUS s. [Seleucurs]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of Armenia [Tigraneit]	83

The

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The Memorial Lines.

Lagtyo Phadko Eudos Ptol-pheeb Ptol-epiphezo Phombeiz
 Physcobfu Lathuradz Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatla.
 Sél-mitad Anti-fodoin A-thedaux Sel-caldfu Cerauneel.
 Ant-magdee Sel-phaks An-Eboil Ant-eúpafo Dem-Sáfe.
 Al-balbux D-nicafu Sidétbox D-nicaty Zebbel.
 Grypadi Seleucus Philipne Tigraneit ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after the Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of Jozadack [Jeshúalis]	536
JOIAKIM s. [Joiakokt]	483
ELIASHIB s. [Elsholt]	453
JOIADAH s. [Joidoat]	413
* JOHANAN s. [Johanánipst]	373
JADDUA [Jadutob]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [On-prímida]	321
SIMON the just s. [Sim-jig]	300
ELEAZAR b. [Eleádna]	291
MANASSEH son of Jaddua, and uncle of } <i>Simon the Just</i> [Manásteys]	276
† ONIAS II. son of <i>Simon the Just</i> [On-sduz]	250
SIMON II. s. [Sim-secdap]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [On-tboul]	195
JASON b. [Jasboil]	175
MENELAUS b. [Menelápe]	172

On the Death of Menelaus, Alcimus was made High Priest by Antiochus Eupator. After him Jonathan br. of Judas, was made High Priest by Alexander Bala.

* Call'd also Jonathan. Nebem.

† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, Eleazar was made High Priest.

Judas

Bef. Christ.

Judas MACCABÆUS (s. of <i>Mattathias</i> , descended from <i>Asmonæus</i>) Captain of the <i>Jews</i> [Ju-maccabæss]	166
JONATHAN b. [Jónabauz]	160
SIMON Macc. b. [Si-macbot]	143
HYRCANUS s. [Hyrcatu]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [K-Arbys]	106
Alex. JANNÆUS b. [Jannæuz]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [Alxándroik]	78
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [Aristób-secaun])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [Hyrca-secunsi]	63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [Antigonoz]	40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [Herodik]	38
ARCHELAUS [Archelt]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeshuális Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.
Jadutob On-primida Sim-jig Eleadna Manasseps.
On-sduz Sim-secdap On-tboul Jasboil Menelape.
Ju-maccabæss Jónabauz Si-macbot Hyrcatu K-Arbys.
Jannæuz Alxándroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunsi.
Antigonoz Herodík Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of Antient Monarchies.

NINUS, Founder of the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [Ninezlou]	Bef. Chr. 2059
SEMIRAMIS, Wife of Ninus [Semanaul]	1965
SARDANAPALUS, in whom ended the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [Sardanpop]	747

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ÆGIALEUS,

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	Bef. Christ.
ÆGIALEUS, King of Sicyon [Ægialezkon]	2089
INACHUS, first King of Argos [Inakus]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under Ogyges, King of Attica [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, Son of Japetus, brother of Atlas [Praskoi]	1687
CECROPS, first King of Athens [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS, first King of Corinth [Sisyphálzo]	1504
TEUCER, first King of Troy [Teucbuzd]	1502
CADMUS, first King of Thebes [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expell'd Crete by his Son Jupiter } settles in Italy [Satatty]	1330
PERSEUS, first King of Mycene [Pérsatar]	1313
HERCULES, Son of Jupiter by Alcmena [Herbdoif]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argóbdau]	1267
OEDIPUS, King of Thebes [Oédibess]	1266
THESEUS, Son of Ægeus [Thesbáif]	1234
* CODRUS, the last King of Athens [Codrázpa]	1071
CARANUS, first King of Macedon [Carankaf]	814
CANDAULES, King of Lydia [Candaupzu]	735
CROESUS, King of Lydia [Croeshé]	562
CYRUS, Founder of the Persian Empire [Cyrus]	536
ALEXANDER, Founder of the Grecian Empire [Alexita]	334
JULIUS CÆSAR, Founder of the Roman Empire [Julos]	46

-
- * After the Death of Codrus, the Athenians had perpetual Archons, the first of which was Medon [Medonix] 750
- Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was CHAROPS [Charoppuo] 754
- Then Annual Archons, the first of which was CREON [Creseix] 680

Medon Charoppuo Creseix

The Memorial Lines.

Ninezlon Semanaul Sardanpop Aegialézkou.
 Inokus Ogygapaus Praskoi Cecblus Sifyphálzo.
 Teuchuzad Cadmáfno Satárry Pérlatat Herbdof.
 Argóbdaup Oédibefs Thesbdif Codrázpa Carankaf.
 Candaupru Croesúse Cyruts Alexita Julor.

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

	Bef. Christ.
The THEBAN War [Thebadel]	1225
First MESSENIAN War [Messpar]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [Mesku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonz]	490
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamoky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopz]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Pelosib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctraspi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantisi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granisif]	334
Battle of ISFUS [Istir]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbrib]	331
ALEXANDER the Great succeeds Philip	336
[Alexris]	
Philip ARIDÆUS [Aritet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægtas]	316

The Memorial Lines.

Thebadel & Messpar Mesku Marathonz Salamókyi
 Eurymedopz Pelosib Leuctraspi Mantisi Phocilp
 Granisif Istir Arbrib Alexris Aritet Ægtas.

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N. B. After the Death of *Alexander*, there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroy'd to four. These were *Cassander*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*; and they divided the whole Empire between them.

Cassander had MACEDON and GREECE.

Lysimachus had THRACE, and those Parts of *Asia* which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

PTOLEMY had Ægypt, LIBYA, A-rabia, PALESTINE, and Cœle-Syria.

SELEUCUS all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cass-magre Lys-thrachebos Ptol-Ælibapalsy Seleuc-as.

TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.

	Bef. Christ.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Drádo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died, aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. fl. [Euclizau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinu]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenóphilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died, aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died, aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died, aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidæ]	212
LINUS	

	Bef. Christ.
LINUS and Orpheus [<i>Linadka</i>]	1281
HOMER died [<i>Homnad</i>]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [<i>Archilochuskan</i>]	686
SAPPHO [<i>Sapphsyd</i>]	602
ANACREON [<i>Anacloud</i>]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [<i>Æschlel</i>]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [<i>Pindföz</i>]	440
SOPHOCLES born [<i>Sophoclozoi</i>]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [<i>Theócreku</i>]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [<i>Lycophrepz</i>]	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lycnes Drádo Solun Pytháglys Euclizau Socrinu.
 Xenóphilon Platok Diotet Aristéd Epicudpa.
 Archidád Linadka Homnad & Archilochuskan.
 Sapphsyd & Anácloud Æschlel Pindföz Sophoclozoi.
 Theócreku Lycophrepz. —

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 3961
 Year of the *Julian* period [*Rompinsa*] *Anno Mundi*
 3251 [*Rommidub*] in the Year before Christ 753
 or as some 752, [*Rompuz*] upon the 22 Day of
 APRIL [*Apride*] in the Fourth Year of the sixth
 Olympiad [*folz*]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings
 lasted 245 Years [*Stat-regdol*]

	Bef. Christ.
ROMULUS [<i>Rompuz</i>]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [<i>Numpaf</i>]	714
TULLUS	

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	Bef. Christ.
Tullus HOSTILIUS [Hostilspy]	670
ANCUS MARTIUS [Ancsip]	637
Tarquinius PRISCUS [Prisfas]	624
SERVIVS TULLIVS [Servups]	576
Tarquinius SUPERBUS [Superlid]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Rompinsa Rommidub Romput sol Apride Numpaf.
 Hostilspy Ancsip Prisfas Servupsque Superlid.

TABLE XXI.

The CONSULAR STATE from Brutus and Collatinus the first Consuls, to Julius Caesar's being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularoso]

	Bef. Chr.
Consuls first made [Consulxoi]	507
First Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECEMVIRI [Decemvoly]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tfox]	440
INCENDIVM Urbis, or the Burning of the City } by the Gauls [Incendikk]	388
War with the SAMNITES [Samnise]	342
War with PYRRHVS King of Epirus [Pyrdoin]	279
First PUNICK War	263
Second PUNICK War } [Bel-punefi-das-bok]	216
Third PUNICK War }	148
The End of the Sedition of the GRACCHI } [Gracchade]	122
The JUGURTHINE War [Jugubzon]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbar]	113
The Social or ITALIAN War [Italein]	89
	War

	Bef. Chr.
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINES Conspiracy [Cataland]	62
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE [Trun]	59
BATTLE of PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-philob]	41
BATTLE of ACTIUM [Acta]	31

The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfoz.
 Incendikk Samnsfe Pyrdoin Bel-punefi-das-bok.
 Gracchade Jugubzou Cimbat Italein Mithridkou.
 Syl-dicteiz Cataland Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

TABLE XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

	Bef. Christ.
I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	An. Dom.
III. TIBERIUS step-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO step-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA	69
VIII. OTHO } [Galb-othosou]	
IX. VITELLIUS	70
X. VESPASIAN } [Vit-vespoiz]	
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel + Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.
 Nerul Galb-othosou Vit-vespoiz Titpou Domitka.

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N. B. The Reign of *Julius Caesar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made way for his absolute Power soon after: The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony*; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Caesar*.

TABLE XXIII.

The ROMAN Emperors from NERVA to CONSTANTINE.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XIII. NERVA [Nervous]	96
XIV. TRAJAN [Trank]	98
XV. ADRIAN [Adraap]	117
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [Antbip]	137
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [Ant-philofa]	161
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [Commódbeiz]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	193
XX. Didius JULIAN	
XXI. Septimius S-everus	
XXII. CARACALLA & Geta ss. [Caradab]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DADENIUM	217
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-everus [Al-sedd]	222
XXVI. MAXIMINUS and MAXIMUS	235
[Mmetu]	
XXVII. PAPIENUS & BABINUS [Pu-bdik]	238
XXVIII. GORDIAN [Gordin]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [Pheff]	244
XXX. DECURIUS [Decidon]	249
XXXI.	

XXXI. * GALLUS and VOLUSIAN [Gal-vódla]	251
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérel]	253
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galridauz]	260
XXXIV. † FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clesk]	268
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepz]	270
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoil]	275
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and Numerian [Carnudke]	282
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	284
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GALE- rius [Chlo-galtys]	303
XLI. † CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306

* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

† FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of *Claudius*, *Aurelian* was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his Election allow'd by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against *Aurelian*, he dispatch'd himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

‡ CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the *West* upon the Death of his Father *Constantius Chlorus*; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of *Licinius*, *An. Dom.* 323. [Licinist] He remov'd the Imperial Seat to *BYZANTIUM* in the Year 330. [Byzantiz.]

An. Dom.

XLII. FILII Constantini, the three Sons
of Constantine, viz. Constantine,
Constantius, and Constans [Fil- } 337
constip]

XLIII. JULIAN, Nephew to Constantine } 361
the Great [Julisa]

XLIV. JOVIAN [Jovtauf] } 364

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phijsa Com-
módbeiz.

Perr-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu
Pu-bdik.

Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valérelé Galndaux.

Clesk Aurepa Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.

Chlo-galtys Constys Fil-constip Julisa Jovtauf.

TABLE XXIV.

The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	A. D.		A. D.
VALens [Valis]	364	VALENTINIAN [Val- }	364
THEodosius MAG- }	379	tinitauf]	
nus [The-magroin]		GRATIAN [Gratoil]	379
ARCADIUS [Arcroul]	395	VALENTINIAN the se- }	383
THEODOS. JUNIOR }	408	cond [Val-sika]	
[Theo-júnorei]		HONORIUS [Honorei]	393
MARCIAN [Marcolz]	450	VALENTINIAN the }	424
LEO [Leoloi]	457	third [Va-tódo]	
ZENO [Zenofpo]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS }	455
ANASTASIUS [Ana- }	491	[Max-aviful]	
stafna]			
JUSTIN			MAJO-

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EASTERN.

WESTERN.

A. D.	A. D.
JUSTIN [Justlak] 518	MAJORIAN [Majolp] 457
JUSTINIAN [Justinilep] } 527	* * * * *
PHOCAS [Phocauze] 602	AUGUSTULUS, in } whom ended the } Western Empire } 475
LEO ISAUFGICUS [Leisap] } 717	[Augustfoil] } The Restoration } of the Western } Empire by } 800
IRENE [Irenpoup] 797	CHARLEMAGNE } [Charlmeig] }
BASILIIUS MACEDO [Baf-macekaup] } 867	* * * * *
LEO PHILOSOPHUS [Leo-pheiks] } 886	OTHO MAGNUS } [Oth-magnis] } 936
ALEXIUS COMNENUS [Al-cazka] } 1081	* * * * *
MICHAEL PALAEOLOGUS [Michapaladsa] } 1261	HENRIE QUARTUS } [Hen-quarbzup] } 1057
	* * * * *
	FREDERICK AENO- } barbus [Aenbale] } 1152
	* * * * *
	FREDERICUS SEC. } [Frebidap] } 1217
	* * * * *
CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of <i>Constantine Palæologus</i> the last Emperor of the East [Constantinoboli] Vide pag. 13. 1453	

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN Emperors.

Valiso The-magtoin Arcsoul Theo-júnazei Marcolz.
 Léoloi Zenospo Anastasua ———
 Justlak Justinilep Phocauze Le-isap Irenpoup.
 Baf-macekaup Leo-pheiks Al-cazka Micha-paladsa.

WESTERN Emperors.

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.
 Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.
 Charlmeig Oth-magnis Hen-quarbzuþ Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a *complete* Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoin those Persons, who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
ALARIC, King of the <i>Goths</i> , besieges, takes, } and plunders <i>Rome</i> [<i>Alrobz</i>]	410
ATTILA, King of the <i>Huns</i> , call'd the Scourge } of God, ravages <i>Italy</i> [<i>Attifla</i>]	451
GENSERIC the <i>Vandal</i> , sacks <i>Rome</i> [<i>Gensful</i>]	455
ODOACER, King of the <i>Heruli</i> , makes himself } Master of <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the Name of } King [<i>Odops</i>]	476
THEODORICK, King of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , drives } <i>Odoacer</i> from <i>Rome</i> , and kills him with his } own Sword [<i>Theodon</i>]	493
TOTILA the <i>Ostrogoth</i> takes <i>Rome</i> [<i>Totlop</i>]	547
Alrobz Attifla Gensful Odops Theodon Totlop.	

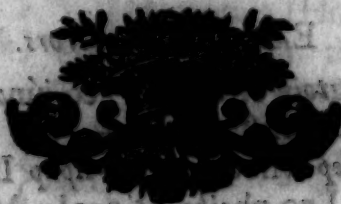


TABLE XXV.

EASTERN General Councils. Vid. pag. 6.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. CON- stantinople	DAMASUS	THEODOSIUS MAGNUS	MACEDO- nians	381
III. EPHEsus	CELESTINE	THEOD. jun.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHAL- cedon	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOsc.	451
V. CON- stantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	O-RIGENISTS	553
VI. CON- stantinople	AGATHO	CONSTANTINE POGONATUS	MONOTHE- lites	680

The Memorial Lines.

Nicfilcon-áritel Codathé-mateib Ephcethe-nesfib.
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Oluz C-agcopo-monseiz.

WESTERN General Councils.

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS	1255
II. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[Lyodúl-doif]	
IV. LATERAN	1215	VIENNA [Vitaa]	1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE[Constfas]	1411
[Latbéd-in-oil- dal-lap]		BASIL [Basfia]	1431
		FLORENCE [Florenfin]	1439
		TRENT [Trenalol]	1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbéd-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodúl-doif Vitaa Constfas.
Basfia Florenfin Trenalol ———

N. B.

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N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also, that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the first, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

Councils not Œcumenial.

Ancyra	} [Anc- neotal]	} 315	Antioch [Antob]	341
NEOCÆSAREA			SARDICA [Sardisp]	347
GANGRA [Gangtoz]		340	LAODICEA LAÓDISA	361

Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laódisa Sardisp.

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl. An. Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]	65
CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]	65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]	101
POLYCARP [Polycarázei]	108
JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marbox]	140
IRENÆUS [Irafp]	167
THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thašk]	168
ATHENAGORAS [Athnapp]	177
CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]	192
TERTULLIAN [Tertand]	192
MINUTIUS FELIX [Mi-fdez]	220
ORIGEN [Oretz]	230
GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]	254
CYPRIAN martyred [Cyprelk]	258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyt]	303
ARNOBIOUS [Arntyt]	303
EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI [Eu-pamta]	315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]	326
CYRIL OF JERUSALEM [Cyr-jilz]	350

HILARY

HILARY [Hilarif]	354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphánifk]	368
EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-fyrtoiz]	370
BASIL MAGNUS [Baf-magtoiz]	370
GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]	370
MACARIUS [Macarift]	373
AMBROSE [Ambrofto]	374
JEROM [Jeromtoik]	378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]	380
RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
AUSTIN [Auftins]	396
CHRYSOFTOM [Chryforouk]	398
CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412
PHILO JUDÆUS [Phil-jufy]	40
JOSEPHUS [Joféphaup]	67
AQUILA [Aquibek]	128
THEODOTION [Theodótapu]	175
SYMMACHUS [Symchézék]	201

HERETICKS.

CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
BASILIDES [Bafilidbe]	112
VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
MARCIAN [Marcboz]	140
HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
PAULUS SAMOSATANUS [Pau-famdaux]	260
MANES [Manepp]	277
ARIUS [Aritel] pag. 6.	325
DONATUS [Dónaten]	329
EUNOMIUS [Eunomitaux]	360
PRISCILLIAN [Prifcitra]	371
PELAGIUS [Pelagiôzu]	405

WRITERS

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WRITERS against Christianity.

CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hierocléze]	1202
PORPHYRY [Porphepy]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-pastaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.
 Jus-marboz Irap Thask Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand
 Mi-fdez Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk Lactantyt & Arntyt.
 Eu-pamtal Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphanišk.
 Eph-fyr-Baf-Gregoroiz Macaript Ambrotpo Jeromtoik.
 Evagteiz Rufinz Austins Chrysotouk Cyr-alexôbe.

Phil-jufy Josephaup Aquibek Theodótapu Symchezb.

Cerinthez Papaaz Basilibbe Valentady Marcboz.
 Hermogapy Montâpe Pau-samdanx Novdua Manepp.
 Donaten Eunomitauz Priscitpa Pelagiozu.

Celsbuz Hierocléze ——— Porphepy Zosfel.

TABLE XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	A. D.		A. D.
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	LEO X. [Lax-blat]	1513
ZOSIMUS [Zosoap]	417	GREGORY XIII.	} 1572
LEO MAG. [Leo-moff]	444	[Gregobi-bupe]	
GELASIUS [Gelasone]	492	SIXTUS QUINTUS	} 1585
JOAN [Joankof]	844	[S-quin-aleil]	
URBIN VI.	} Anti-Popes	CLEMENT VIII.	} 1592
CLEMENT VII.		[Cle-k-aloud]	
[Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip]	1377	SAN-	

Chronologica & Historica.

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	Bef. Chr.		A. D.
SANCHONIATHON	} 1193	ZONARAS [Zona-	} 1118
[Sanchabont]		[Zonarabbak]	
HERODOTUS [He-	} 456	GRATIAN [Gratabla]	} 1151
rodofus]		BALFARNON [Bal-	
MANETHO [Ma-	} 280	aboub]	} 1191
nethiky]		PER. LOMBARD	} 1158
BEROSUS [Berodfon]	} 269	[Lombalk]	
HIPPARCHUS		THOM. AQUINAS	} 1263
[Hipparbse]	} 162	[Thom-aquads]	
		PETRARCH [Petrattu]	} 1335
ONKELOS [Onkelkoi]	} 87	PTOL. GEOGRAPH.	
TACITUS [Tacitaze]		[Ptol-gëografz]	} 140
AUL. GELIUS [Ge-	} 112	COPERNICUS [Co-	
laad]		përnicafoir]	} 1473
PAUSANIAS [Pausato]	} 134	TÛCHË BRAHE	
GALEN [Galbor]		[Tychblo]	} 1546
DIODEGENES LAER-	} 147	GALILÆO [Gali-	
tius [Laertbop]		lasfe]	} 1642
PRUDENTIUS [Prüding]	} 397	ERASMUS ob.	
EUTROPIUS [Eu-		[Erasmutz]	} 1536
tropfek]		ROB. STEPHENS	} 1559
MERLIN [Merlöpör]	} 477	ob. [Ro-ftun]	
HESYCHIUS		TURNEBUS [Turn-	} 1565
[Heschforn]	} 499	laul]	
PROCOPIUS [Procolip]		HEN. STEPHENS	} 1563
AGATHIAS [Agath-	} 567	ob. [Hen-ftelf]	
laup]		THUANUS HISTO-	} 1617
GILDAS [Gildasp]	} 567	ricus [Thuanfap]	
BEDE [Bedfous]			
	666		

The Memorial Lines.

Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Gelásone Joankof.
 Urb-s-Cle-p-atop L-ax-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud
 Gregobi-bupe.

H

Sanchabont

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Sanchabout Herodofus Manetheky Hipparbfe Berodfow.

Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitazei Pausato Galbor.

Laertbop Prudinp Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.

Procolip Agathlaup Gildufp Bedfaus Zonorabbak.

Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thom-aquadsf Petrattu.

Ptol-gëografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilasfe.

Erasmuts Ro-ftlun Turnlant Hen-ftelf Thuanfap.

The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished, may also be known in general, as follows,

	Flourished under
VITRUVIUS	JULIUS Cæsar
Dionysius HALICAR- nassenfis }	AUGUSTUS
STRABO	TIBERIUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	NERO
Quin. CURTIUS	VESPASIAN
PLUTARCH }	TRAJAN
APPIAN }	ANTONINUS P-IUS
ARRIAN	SEVERUS
ULPIAN	
PROSPER }	THEODOSIUS junior
OROSIUS }	
JORNANDES	JUSTINIAN

The Memorial Lines.

Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Ital-nero Curt-vesp.
Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anp Ulp-sev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-
just.

TABLE

TABLE XXVIII.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.

		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The First	Bishop of Rome	St. Peter [Pest] 43
	Pope	HYGINUS [Hygalo] 154
	Imp. ORIENTIS	GALERIUS [Ori-galtyt] 303
	Emp. of CONSTAN- tinople	ARCADIUS [Const- arctoul] } 395
	TURKISH Emperor	OTTOMAN [Turk- ottomadnoi] } 1297
	Emperor of the Romans	Julius Cæsar, bef. } Chr. [Rom-jufs] } 46
	King of ITALY in the Empire	ODOACER [Ital-odops] 476
	Emp. of GERMANY	CHARLEMAGNE } [Ger-charlmeig] } 800
	King of FRANCE	PHARAMOND } [Fran-pharamody] } 420
	King of SPAIN	ATHAULPHUS } Sp-athfaz. } 410
	King of PORTUGAL	ALPHONSUS [Port- alabin] } 1139
	King of SCOTLAND	FERGUSUS, bef. Chr. } [Scot-fergtid] } 332
	King of ENGLAND	EGBERT [Engkek] 828
	King of POLAND	BOLESLAUS [Pol- bolatb] } 1000
	King of DENMARK	OLAUS [Den-olak- zou] } 809
	King of SWEDEN	F-RO [Swe-Fkas] 816

The Memorial Lines.

Pest Hygalo Ori-galyz Const-arcton! Turk-ottom-
adnoi.
Rom-jufs Ital-ódops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamódy.
Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolash Engkek.
Den-olakzon Swerkas. —————

TABLE XXIX.

*The Times of the Writing of the Canonical
Books of the New Testament.*

	A. D.		A. D.
1 THESSAL. } [Thes-]	52	Titus & } [Ti-]	
2 THESSAL. } [le-t]	53	1 TIMOTHY } [timfu]	65
1 PETER [Pelf]	54	2 PETER } [Sec-pe]	67
GALATIANS }		2 TIMOTHY } [timaup]	67
1 & 2 CORINTHIANS }	57	JUDE [Judpa]	71
ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		REVELATIONS [Revnan]	96
PHILIPPIANS }		JOHN, GOSP. & EP. }	97
COLLOSSIANS } [Phi-]		[Jonp]	
E-PHESIANS } [col-]	62	MATTHEW [Mob or]	41
PHILEMON } [E-ph-]		Matfa]	
JAMES } [ja/2]		MARK [Marot]	43
HEBREWS [Hebfa]	63	L-uke [Laub]	61
		Acts [Acft]	63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-ja/2 Hebfa
Ti-timfu.
Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnan Jonp Mob Marot Acft
Laub.

TABLE XXX.

*The Provincial and Legatin Constitutions,
according to the Order in which they
were made.*

<i>Constitutiones. Edit. A.D.</i>	<i>Editæ A.D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede] 1222	R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardiz] 1230	[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed- } 1236	WALTER [Walted] 1322
mundis] }	Si. MEFHAM } 1328
OTHONIS, Card. } 1237	[Mephtek] }
Legati [Othdip] }	J. STRATFORD } 1342
BONIFACII [Bonessa] 1261	[Stratford] }
OTHOBONI, Card. } 1268	S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk] }	S. LANGHAM } 1367
J. PECCHAM apud } 1279	[Langhisp] }
READING [Pec- } 1279	S. SUDBURY [Sud- } 1378
readdoin] }	butoik] }
Ejusdem, apud } 1281	T. ARUNDEL [A- } 1408
LAMBETH [Pec- } 1281	runfyk] }
lambeka] }	H. CHICHELEY } 1415
	[Chichfal] }

The Memorial Lines.

Stephede Ricardiz Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.
Bonessa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.
Stratford Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.
Sudbutoik & Langhisp. —



GEOGRAPHICA.

SECT. III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.



IN the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe, Asia, Africk* and *America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe* into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by Small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

'Tis further to be observ'd, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in order, to the *Northern, Middle, and Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other may be remember'd at the same time. Thus in the *Memorial Line* for *France*,

Fra=P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Gui-La-DaP.

P Nor-

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, *viz.* P-icardy, NORMandy, I-île of France, and CHAMPagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, *viz.* BREtagne, O-rleanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Gui-La-Da-P denotes the four *Southern* Governments, *viz.* GUIenne with Gascony, Languedock, DAuphiny, and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a straight Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joins to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are join'd together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus Gui-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joins to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joined to the foregoing Syllable, signifie that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turky* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When

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When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of antient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe to Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines*, contrived for that Purpose.

TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICK, and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing NORway, S-weden, MOScovy; D-enmark:
2. *Middle*; Containing Netherlands, Germany, POLand, Little T-artary; FRANCE, SWITZERland, HUNGary, TRANsilvania, MOLDavia, VALachia.
3. *Southern*; Containing Spain with Portugal, Italy, TURky.

Eur = No-S-Mo D; Ne-Ge-Po-TT Fran-Switz
Hun-Tran-Mo-Va Sp-It-Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing Great TARTary, GEOR-gia.

2. *Middle*;

2. *Middle*; Containing Turkey in Asia, Persia, Empire of the MOgul, CHINA.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, East INDIES.

AS = Ta-Geo; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin; Arab-Ind —

III. AFRICK is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing Barbary, BILdulgerid, E-gypt.

2. *Middle*; Containing ZAara, Negroland, GUinea, N-ubia.

3. *Southern*; Containing Congo, ABissinia, Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAFReria, MONomotopa, ZANGuebar, Coast of AJan.

AF = BáBil-E; ZáNeGui-N; Con-Abíff-Abe-Caf-Mono-Zangu-Aj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing New WALES, New BRITAIN, LOUISIANA, CANADA or New FRANCE, New GRANADA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, New ENGLAND containing these seven Provinces; CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, New YORK, New JERSEY, New ENGLAND properly so call'd; lying from South West to North East.

2. *Southern*; Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRASIL, CHILI, PARAGUAY, MAGELLANICA.

N-AM = Wal-Brit Lóvi-Can GranMex-Flor Car-Vi-Ma P-YorJ Eng.

— S-AM = Fírm Per-Amáz-Bra Chi-ParMag.

TABLE II.

The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.

I. **NORWAY** is divided into five Parts or Governments; viz.

WARDhus (containing F-inmark and Norwegian Lapland) DRONtheim, BERgen, Aggerhus, † Ba-hus.

II. **SWEDELAND** is divided into seven general Parts; viz.

Swedish Lapland with B-othnia intermingled, SWE-den proper, F-inland, INGRIA, GOthland, SConen, Livonia.

III. **DENMARK** contains

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEEland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. **MUSCOVY** contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are

Northern; Moscovian Lapland, S-amoiedes, OB-dora, CONdora, Siberia, Dwina, K-argapolia.

Southern; WELiki, PLESkow, MOScow, VOLO-dimir, MORDUA Tartars, CZERMissi Tartars, CASan.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED = Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GOSc -Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap -S-Ob Có-Si DwiK; WelPlés-Mo-Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

† Some make *Babus* a Part of *Swedeland*.

TABLE III.

The Particular Divisions of Middle
EUROPE.

I. The **NETHERLANDS**, or *Low-Countries*, are generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the *North*, frequently call'd *Holland*, and the *Spanish Netherlands* to the *South*, frequently call'd *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces; viz. *FRISLAND*, *GRONINGEN*, *OVERYSEL*, *HOLLAND*, *UTRECHT*, *GELDERLAND* with *ZUTPHEN*, *ZEELEND*.

The *Spanish Netherlands* are usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. *FLANDERS*, *BRABANT*, *MARQUISATE* of the Empire within *Brabant*, *SEIGNORY* of *MALINES* within *Brabant*, *PART* of *GELDERLAND*, *LIMBURG*, *ARTOIS*, *HAINAULT*, *NAMUR*, *LUXEMBURG*.

HOLL = Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

II. **GERMANY** is divided into Nine Circles:

Three *Northern*; Circle of *Westphalia*, Circle of *lower SAXONY*, Circle of *upper SAXONY*.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower RHINE*, Circle of *upper RHINE*, Circle of *FRANCONIA*.

Three *Southern*; Circle of *Suabia*, Circle of *BAVARIA*, Circle of *AUSTRIA*.

To which may be added the Kingdom of **BOHEMIA**, distinguish'd into four general Parts; viz. *LUSATIA*, *SILEZIA*, *BOHEMIA* proper, *MORAVIA*.

GERM = We-Sal-up; Rhi-l-u-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.

BOHE = Lusa-Si Bo-Mor.

III. **POLAND** is distinguished into two general Parts; the Duchy of *Lithuania*, and the Kingdom of *Poland* properly so call'd.

The Duchy of *Lithuania* contains the Duchy of *Curland*, *Samogitia*, *Lithuania* proper.

The Kingdom of *Poland* contains *PRUSSIA*, *PO-LACHIA*, *MAZOVIA*, *Poland magna*, *Poland parva*, little *RUSIA*, *VOLHINIA*, *PODOLIA*.

POL = CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol.

IV. **FRANCE** is divided into Twelve Govern-ments:

Four Northern; P-icardy, *NORMANDY*, I-*le of France*, *CHAMPAGNE*.

Four Middle; *BRETAGNE*, O-*rléanois*, *BOURGOGNE*, L-*ionnois*.

Four Southern; *GUIENNE* with *Gascony*, *LANGUEDOC*, *DAUPHINY*, P-*rovence*.

To which may be added the other Countries, com-prehended within the Compass of *Old Gaul*, viz.

L-*orraine*, East of *Champagne*.

S-*avoy*, East of *Burgundy* and *Dauphiny*.

S-*witzerland*, East of *Franche C-ompte*.

F-*ranche C-ompte*, East of *B-urgundy*.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brèt-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. LorCh SavBuDa Swic CoB.

TABLE IV.

The Particular Divisions of Southern EUROPE.

I. **SPAIN** (excluding *Portugal*) may be divided into two general Parts:

Northern;

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Northern; Containing Eight Provinces, viz. GAL-
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATALO-
nia, LEON, Castile *vetus*.

Southern; Containing Five Provinces, viz. Castile
nova, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-Val
And-MurG.

II. ITALY may be distinguished into

Northern, or Lombardy; Containing Piedmont,
MONTferrat, MILAN, Republick of GENOA, Re-
publick of VENICE, MANTUA, PARMA, MIRANDULA,
MODENA.

Southern; Republick of LUCCA, Duchy of Tuf-
cany, the PAPACY or States of the Church, Kingdom
of NAPLES.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód)
Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

III. TURKEY in EUROPE may be distin- guished into

Northern; Containing Bessarabia, CROATIA, D-al-
matia, BOSNIA, SERVIA, BULGARIA.

Southern; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, Ro-
mania, CANINA, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK = Befs CroD Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom
Can-Ja LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED =
Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GoSc -Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap -S-Ob Có-Si Dwik; WelPlés-Mo-
Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

HOLL

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HOLL = Fris-GroV H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

GERM = We-Sal-up; Rhi/-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE = Lufa-Si Bo-Mor.

POL = CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. LorCb SavBuDa Swic CoB.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-Val And-MurG.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód) Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

TURK = Befs CroD-Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom Can-Ja LivadMor.

TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, SCOTLAND.

I. ENGLAND may be divided into three general Parts; *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of ENGLAND contains six Counties or Shires.

On the <i>West</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .	On the <i>East</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .
---	---

Cumberland

Westmorland

Lancashire

[Cum-WeLa]

Northumberland

Durham

Yorkshire

[NorDurYor]

The *Middle* Part of ENGLAND contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On

On the *West*, joining to *Wales* from N. to S. On the *East Coast* from North to South.

CHESHIRE	}	LINCOLNSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE	}	
HEREFORDSHIRE	—	{ NORFOLK
		{ SUFFOLK
MONMOUTHSHIRE		ESSEX
[CheShHeMon]		[LiNSEs]

Between <i>Lincolnshire</i> E. and <i>Chesh.</i> and <i>Shropsb.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouthshire</i> W.
---	--	---

DERBYSHIRE	WORCESTERSHIRE	GLOCESTERSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	WARWICKSHIRE	Oxfordshire
STAFFORDSHIRE	NORTHAMPTONSH.	Buckinghamsh.
LEICESTERSHIRE	BEDFORDSHIRE	HERTFORDSHIRE
RUTLANDSHIRE	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	MIDDLESEX
[De-No-Staf-Lei-R]	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
	[Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C]	[Gl-O-Buc-HerM]

The *Southern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn</i> Sea.	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
---	--

CORNWALL	WILTSHIRE
DEVONSHIRE	BERKSHIRE
SOMERSETSHIRE	HAMPSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE	SURREY
	SUSSEX
	KENT
[Corn-Dév-SoDo]	[Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WeLa NorDurYor CheShHeMon LiNSEIs
 De-No Staf-Lei-R.
 Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C Gl-O-Buc-HerM Corn-
 Dev-SoDo-Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken.

*The Division of ENGLAND according to the Circuits.**Western.*

Cor-dé-dor-ham Som-
 wilt :

Home.

Hert-éfs-ken-sur-sus.

Norfolk.

Norf-su-cam Hun-béd-
 buck.

Oxford.

Bar-O-glouce-mon
 wórcést-here-shrop-staff.

Midland.

North-rút-linc Darby-no-
 leice-war.

Northern.

Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-
 cumber.

II. *W A L E S* is divided into Two general Parts :

North Wales; Containing *ANGLEsey*, *CAERNarvon-shire*, *DENbighshire*, *FLIntshire*, *MERIONetshire*, *MONTgomeryshire*.

South Wales; Containing *CARDiganshire*, *RAD-norshire*, *PEMbrokehire*, *CARmarthenshire*, *BRECK-nockshire*, *GLAMorganshire*.

W = Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*ch*, Meri-Mont-*sh*, Card-Radn-
 here, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-mon.

N. B. The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining Counties of *England*; as *ch*. *Cheshire*, adjoining to *Flinshire*; mont-*sh*, *sh* *Shropshire*, adjoining to *Montgomeryshire*, &c.

III. *SCOTLAND*

III. **SCOTLAND** is divided into Two general Parts:

North Scotland, or *Highland*, beyond the River *Tay*, containing 13 Counties; among which are **STRATHNAVERN**, **CAITHNESS**, **SUTHERLAND**, **ROSS**, **LOTHABAR**, **MURRAY**, **BRAIDALBIN**, **P-erth**.

South Scotland, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 22 Counties; some of which are **ARGYLE**, **Fife**, **LOthien**, **MARCHE**, **GALLOWAY**.

SCOT = Strath-Caith-Suth-Ros Loch-Mur Braip-Arg-Fi Lo-March-Gal.

IV. **IRELAND** is divided into Four larger Parts or Provinces:

ULster to the North

LEinster to the East

CONnaught to the West

MUNster to the South.

HYBERN = Ul-Lé-Co Munst

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

In FRANCE.

Amien ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>	Bourdeaux in <i>Guienne</i>
P-aris in the <i>Isle of France</i>	Tholouse in <i>Languedock</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>	GREENoble in <i>Dauphiny</i>
TROY }	DIJON in <i>Burgundy</i>
RHEIMS } in <i>Champagne</i>	AIX
RENne in <i>Bretagne</i>	MARseille }
POICTiers in <i>Orleanois</i>	Orange } in <i>Provence</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Ampica Pisle Rouen Troy-rheicham Renbreta Poictori
Boardgu Thola Greedan Dijonburg Aix-mar & or-

In the NETHERLANDS.

Middleburge in Zeeland	Dunkirk	} in Flanders
Deventer in Overijssel	Dowaay	
LEWARDEN in Friseland	Mons	} in Hainaut
BRUSSELS in Brabant	CAMBRAY	
BRUGES in Flanders	Loo in Gelderland	
CHARLEROY in Namur	ANTWERP in Brabant	

Midzer Deyéwrisse Lewisfrise Brússela Bruglas
 Charlnam Dunk-dowaasland Mon-cambhan Loogha
 Antbrab.

In GERMANY.

HAMBURGH	Ch. Town in	FRANKFORT in up. Rhine
HANOVER	Low. Saxony	NUREM- } in Franconia
WITTEMBURGH	in upper Saxony	berge
HEIDELBERGE	in the Circle	MUNSTER in Westphalia
COLOGNE	of Lo. Rhine	STRASBURGE in up. Rhine
MUNICH in Bavaria		CLEVES in Westphalia
AUGSBURG in Swabia		VIENNA in Austria

Hamb-hanoosel Witup Hei-cobhika Munsbadan Aug-
 swab.
 Francshup Nurf Munsdof Stunshup Clewaspel
 Viennauf

In SPAIN.

BILBOA in Biscay	PAMPELONA in Navarre
COMPOSTELLA in Galicia	SARRAGON in Aragon
SEVILLE in Andalusia	BURGO in Castile
BARCELONA in Catalonia	MADRID in Castile
OVIEDO in Asturia	TORTOSA in Catalonia

Bilbis

Biblia Compofgal Sevandal Barcatat Ovaft.
Pampelnaw Saragar Barcaf-ver Madca-no Tortcat.

In TURKY in Europe.

SOPHIA chief } *Bulgaria*
Town in }

BELGRADE in *Serbia*

SERAJO in *Bosnia*

SPALATO in *Dalmatia*

SALONIKI in *Macedonia*

Sophul *Belferui Seraihar*

Carlscre *Tergowalach*

CARLSSTAT in *Croatia*

TERGOVITSE in *Walachia*

HERMAN } *Transylvania*
stat in }

SACKZO in *Moldavia*

CONSTANTI } *Romania*
nople in }

Spalda *Salonmac.*

Sackzono *Conftrm.*

TABLE VII.

Remarkable Places, sparsim, in EUROPE.

FONTARABIA in *Biscay*

RATISBON in *Bavaria*

PADUA in *Venice*

NIMEGUEN in *Gelderland*

OLIVA in *Prussia*

CONSTANCE in *Swabia*

AIX LA CHA- } *in West-*
pelle } *phalia*

MONTPE- } *in Langue-*
Lier } *dock*

CASSEL in *Cir. of UP. Rhine*

ARCHANGEL in *Dwina*

Hochfter } *in Bavaria*
BLLENHEIM }

St. OMERS in *Artois*

FERDEN } *in lo. Saxony*
BREMEN }

MAGDEBURGE in *lo. Saxony*

CALAIS in *Picardy*

BADEN in *Swabia*

BENEVENTUM in *Naples*

BREDA in *Brabant*

CADIZ in *Andalusia*

AGINCOURT in *Artois*

MITTAW in *Curland*

MALAGA in *Granada*

TRIEIS in *Cir. of lo. Rhine*

MAESTRICH in *Limburge*

HAYER- } *in Normandy*
degrace }

VALEDOLID in *Old castle*

TOLEDO in *New castle*

MEAUX in *Champagne*

SOISSON in *Isle of France*

K 2 **AVIGNON**

AVIGNON in <i>Provence</i>	GENEVA in <i>Switzerland</i>
NASSAW in C. of <i>up. Rhine</i>	LISBON in <i>Portugal</i>
CITIDELLA in <i>Minorca</i>	RAGUSA in <i>Dalmatia</i>
CAGLIARI in <i>Sardinia</i>	BRESLAW in <i>Silesia</i>
PALERMO in <i>Sicily</i>	PRAGUE in <i>Bohemia</i>
SLESWICK in <i>Jutland</i>	STETIN in <i>Pomerania</i>
BASTIA in <i>Corfica</i>	PERPIGNAN in <i>Roussillon</i>
CRACOW in <i>Poland parva</i>	TRENT in <i>Tyrol</i>
WARSAW in <i>Maxovia</i>	STRASBURGE in <i>Alsace</i>
BERGEN in <i>Norway</i>	POLA in <i>Istria</i>
COPENHAGEN in <i>Zealand</i>	FOSSEGA } in <i>Sclavonia</i>
NISMES in <i>Languedock</i>	PETERWA- } RADIN }
CHRISTIANA in <i>Aggerus</i>	BERLIN in <i>Brandenburge</i>
TURIN in <i>Piedmont</i>	DRESDEN } in <i>Saxony</i>
RIGA in <i>Livonia</i>	LIPSECK }
ROCHELLE in <i>Orleanois</i>	RAVENNA in <i>Romagna</i>
GOTTEMBURG in <i>Gothland</i>	LORETTO in <i>Ancona</i>
LUNDEN in <i>Sconen</i>	
CRESSY in <i>Picardy</i>	
SALAMANCA in <i>Leon</i>	ROUSIL- } part of <i>Cata-</i>
ZELL in <i>Lower Saxony</i>	lon } <i>lonia</i>
CHAMBERY in <i>Savoy</i>	SLAVONIA in <i>Hungary</i>
DANTZICK in <i>Prussia</i>	TYROL in <i>Austria</i>
STOCK- } in <i>Sweden prop.</i>	POMERANIA } of <i>UP.</i>
holm }	BRANDENBURGE } <i>S-axony</i>
PRESBURG in <i>up. Hungary</i>	SAXONY }
CORDUBA in <i>Andalusia</i>	Istria } Part of the <i>Rep.</i>
CARTAGENA in <i>Murcia</i>	of <i>Venice</i>
BESAN- } in <i>Franche Comte</i>	
con }	ANCONA } part of the <i>Pa-</i>
LIEGE in <i>Westphalia</i>	ROMAGNA } <i>pacy or States</i>
CREMONA in <i>Milan</i>	of the <i>Church</i>
BACCA- } in the <i>Peninsula</i>	LIMOSIN part of <i>Guienne</i>
far } of little <i>Tartary</i>	BERRY } of <i>Orleanois</i>
NANCY in <i>Lorrain</i>	ANJOU }
LEGHORN } in <i>Tuscany</i>	HOLSTEIN } part of <i>Lo.</i>
FLORENCE }	Saxony }
	CAPITANATE part of <i>Naples</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Fontarabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgelder Olivprus.
 Constwab Aix-la-shawest Montpellang Cassrbup &
 Archdwin.
 Hoc-blenhebav Omerart Ferdbremsa-lo Magd/a-lo
 Calpic.
 Badswab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.
 Mitcurland Malagran Trierbi-l Maestlimbur Haverd-
 norm.
 Valedoloc Tolnewc MeauxCham Soissisle & Avigprou.
 Nassrb-up Citidelmin Cagsard Palsfici Slesjut.
 Bastcorsic Cracopolp Warsmazov Bergeno Copzeel.
 Nismlangued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.
 GoG Lundscor Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfaw.
 Dantzicpru Stockswep Prés-uphung Cordandalu Cart-
 mur.
 Besfran-com Liegewest Cremmil Bacctarta-pe Nanlor.
 Leg-Flortusc Genswitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.
 Sterpomeran Perprous Trentyr Stralsbalsa Polistri.
 Foff-warasclav Berlbran Dres-Lipsax Ravro Lorettanc.
 Rouscatalon Sclavhung Tyrolaust Pom-brand-faSup
 Istven.
 Anc-rompap Limoguienn Berr-anjorl Holstfalo Cap-
 nap.

TABLE VIII.

*Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,
 in ASIA, AFRICK, and AMERICA.*

PEKIN ch. City in China	ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
AGRA in India	CAIRO in E-gypt
CHAMBALU in Tartary	FEZ in Barbary
Ispahan in Persia	DAARA in Bildulgerid
	TOMBUTE

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TOMBUTE in Negroland	ASTRACAN in Tartary
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	NICOSIA in Cyprus
topa } superior	MOSUL } in <i>Diarbeck</i>
DUNCALO in Nubia	BAGDAT }
CHAXUMO } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>
inferior	AZOPH in <i>Circassia</i>
S. FEE in <i>Granada</i>	
S. SALVADOR in <i>Brasil</i>	NATOLIA
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	SYRIA } Parts of
Assumption in <i>Paraguay</i>	DIARBECK } Turkey
QUEBECK in <i>Canada</i>	TURCOMANIA } in Asia
PHILADEL- } in <i>Pensil-</i>	MENGRELIA of <i>Georgia</i>
phia } vania	CARAMANIA } of <i>Na-</i>
JAMES TOWN in <i>Virginia</i>	AMASIA } rolia
BALTIMORE in <i>Maryland</i>	NATOLIA prop. } largely
PORTROYAL } in * <i>Nova</i>	ALADULIA } taken
Scotia	

The Memorial Lines.

Pekchin Agrind Chambtart Isppers Alépsyri CairE.
 Fezharh Daabildul Tombneg Monomath-supe Dunnub.
 Chaxath-inf Feegran Salvbras Jagóchili Allpar.
 Québecanada Philpens Jamvirgin Baltmary Portno-sc.
 Astractart Nicocyp Mos-Bagdia Smyrnat Azopcirc.
 Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Menggeorg Car-Amás-Nat-
 Aládnat.

TABLE IX.

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of the most remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is added a *Technical Ending*, consisting of three or four

* Part of *Canada*.

Letters

Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou-ak, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th Degree of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But note here, that you are not to suppose this is the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because here are no Minutes taken notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembering. But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. * And that you may be sure not to be mistaken above a Quarter of a Degree, 'tis farther to be observed, that if of the two Letters, which signify the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*, in that Case, tho' the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, tho' it is between 18 and 19, yet 'tis nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and *under* a half: as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
† BERGEN [Ber-ſyl]	60	5	PARIS [Par-ſk-e]	48	2
Stockholm	59	18	CRACOW [Cra- cuz-ek]	50	20
[Stocklou-ak]					
Moscow [Mos- lu-tei]	55	38	VIENNA [Viok-ap]	48	17
Copenhagen					
[Coplu-be]	55	12	MADRID [Ma- droy-er]	40	3
			ROME [Rom-fa-be]	41	12

* This Acuracy hath not been altogether observ'd in those Places, which have this Mark (†) press'd before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude, being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lie.

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	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
Constantinople } [Conob-ta]	41	31	Nancy [Nanfei-s]	48	6
PRAGUE [Prag- ly-bo]	50	14	+ Israhah [Isp- te-on]	32	49
DANTZICK } [Dantzaf-bei]	54	18	AGRA [Agrék-ois]	28	73
BASIL [Basilfoi-p]	47	7	SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14	100
BRUSSELS [Brus- ly-o]	50	4	+ JAPAN [Jap- to-bay]	34	110
+ GIBRALTAR } [Gibtraus]	36	6	+ FORMOSA } [Formdi-g]	23	100
+ SMYRNA } [Smik-dou]	38	29	+ ASTRACAN } [Astrop-las]	47	56
TROY [Troy-en]	40	29	PEKIN [Pekin- oz-bap]	40	117
+ JERUSALEM } [Jerusa-ts]	31	36	+ Fort S. George } Géobi-fou]	13	69
ALEPPO [Ale- pis-tei]	36	38	+ SPITSBERGE } [Spitpi-fou]	73	69
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37	32	ARCHANGEL } [Archô-fe]	64	42
+ BABYLON [Ba- bit-fo]	33	44	BENGAL [Beng- da-oul]	21	95
ATHENS [Athik-el]	38	25	VENICE [Venfi-ad]	45	12
IDA [Idil-doi]	35	27	CAYRO [Caydou-il]	29	35
WARSAW [War- sud-eb]	52	21	LIPSICK [Lip- sub-ad]	51	12
ALEXANDRIA } [Alexib-if]	31	34	+ HECLA [Hecfl-ar]	65	13
S. HELENS [Hel- bu-p]	15	7	+ NINIVEH } [Ninto-fe]	34	42
LISBON [Listei-bz]	38	10	+ PORTO BELLO } [Belba-ku]	11	85
NAPLES [Nap- lob-bu]	41	15	+ PORTO RICCO } Riccez-lou]	20	59
Messina [Mes- sik-bau]	38	16	+ BERMUDA } [Bermra-lou]	31	59
+ CARTHAGE } [Carthi-by]	33	10	+ J-amaica } [Jah-ky]	18	80
			+ TER-		

	Lat. Lon.		Lat. Lon.
† TERCERA ch. } of the Azores I. } [Tercerip-el] }	37 25	FERRO one of } the Canary Isl. } [Ferrek-ak] }	28 18
† MADERA Isl. } [Madiit-ed] }	33 22	† QUEBECK } [Quop-pu] }	47 75
† BARBADOES } [Barbu-la] }	15 51		

N. B. The first Meridian is fix'd at London.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places; as;

	Lat. deg. min.	Long. deg. min.
LONDON [Lónla, id]	51 32	00 00
FERRO Isl. [Ferrek, u-bei, dd]	28 05	18 22
OXFORD [Oxla, fs-b, ap]	51 46	01 17 W
ROME [Rómfa, la-bé, toi]	41 51	12 37 E

The Memorial Lines.

Berfy-Stocklou-aki Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e.
 Cracuz-ox Viok-ap Madroy-i Romfá-be Conob-ta.
 Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Basilfoi-p Brusly-o. Gibtau-s.
 Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepis-tei Rhotoi-te Babit-fo.
 Athik-el Idil-doi Warsud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.
 Listei-bx Naplob-bu Melsik-bau Carthti-by Nanfei-s.
 Ispte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g.
 Astrop-lau Pekinox-bap Geobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archfá-fe.
 Bengda-oul Venst-ad Caydou-il Lipsud-ad Hecsl-ar.
 Ninto-se Belba-ku Ricce-z-lou Bérmta-sou Jak-ky.
 Tercerip-el Madiit-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.
 Lonla, id Ferrek, u-béi, dd Oxla fs-b, ap Romfa, la-bé, toi.

TABLE X.

*Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London,
in English Miles.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place there are two or three Letters added, which are to be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead of being too exact, especially in a Matter, wherein the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as,
 [Madreis] MADRID distant from London 86 *sc.* 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [Copsa] distant about 61, *sc.* 610. GENEVA [Genevos] distant *or* 46, *sc.* 460 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [Pardel] 225.

Note. That the Computations are made at the Rate of $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one part in seven more than in Mr. *Templeman's* Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

Distances from London.

Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.	
PARIS [Pardel]	225	PRAGUE [Praul]	650
ROME [Roul]	950	GIBRALTAR [Gibrabs]	1160
MADRID [Madreis]	860	WARSAW [Warsau]	950
VIENNA [Vienke]	820	STOCKHOLM [Stoup]	970
COPENHAGEN [Copsa]	610	DANTZICK [Dantziky]	800
GENEVA [Genevos]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
MOSCOW [Moscafs]	1660	[Consta/g]	

Distances

Distances from Jerusalem.

BABYLON [Baboky]	480	DAMASCUS [Dam-}	150
NAZARETH [Nazky]	80	buz]	
SAMARIA [Samol]	45	ANTIOCH [Antig]	300
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA [Dan-a-béerdaz]	240		

The Memorial Lines.

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copfa Genevos.
 Moscafs Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constafig.
 Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdaz.

TABLE XI.

*The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe
to Great Britain, being the Unit.*

Moscovy	3	SPANISH PROVIN-	
[Moscaz,bi]	10,13	ces [Span-pr,ak]	,18
GERMANY	3	UNITED PROVIN-	
[Gert,ut]	53	ces [Un-pr,ab]	,11
SWEDEN [Swi,fs]	3,66	SWITZERLAND	
POLAND [Polt,in]	3,39	[Switzer,boi]	,17
FRANCE [Fra,p]	1,7	† DENMARK	
SPAIN [Spa,ka]	1,81	[Denmab,on]	1,49
TURKEY [Turt,ak]	3,18	* ITALY [Itb,an]	1,19
PORTUGAL [Por,ts]	,36	BRITAIN	1,00

The Memorial Lines.

Moscaz,bi Gert,ut Swi,fs Polt,in Fra,p Spa,ka Turt,ak.
 Por,ts Span-pr,ak Un-pr,ab Switzer,boi Dénmab,on
 Itb,an.

† Including Norway and Iceland.

* With Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.

EXPLANATION.

[Gerr,ut] Germany is to Great Britain as 3,553 to 1. i. e. three times as big, and a little above half as big., United Provinces [Un-prab] as 11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

Note. That a Degree is esteem'd equal to 60 GEOMETRICAL Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common French Leagues, 480 GREEK STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARASANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) EGYPTIAN Schoeni.

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadoky = Per-parabau = Schadd.

TABLE XI.

Situation of Islands.

I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the Nor-thern Ocean	{ Iceland West of Norway [Icendor]
	{ Britain and Ireland
In the Baltick	{ ZEELAND } E. of Jutland [Fun-Zeelint]
	{ FUNEN }
	{ Minorca } East of } [MiMajorca]
	{ MAJORCA } Valencia }
	{ Y-vica }
	{ CORFICA } S. of Genoa [CoSardgen]
In the Me-diterra-nean	{ SARDINIA }
	{ Sicily } South of Naples [Sicina]
	{ CANDIA } S. of the Archipelago [Candarchpel]
	{ CORFU } West of Canina [Corfcan]
	{ CEPHALONIA } W. }
	{ ZANTE } W. } of the Morea { [Cepha-
	{ CERIGO } S. } zant-
	{ NEGROPONT } East of Livadia [Negliv]

The

The Memorial Lines.

Icenor Fun-Zeeljut Mi-MajorcYvalenci CoSardgen.
 Sicina Candarchpel Corfean Cepha-zant-cemo Negliv.

H. ASIATICK Ilands.

In the	JAPAN	E. of North China	[JapnorCh]	
Eastern	FORMOSA	E. of South China	[FormosouChin]	
Ocean	PHILIPPINE	Isl. E. of the	}	[PhilipEastPen]
		Eastern Peninsula		
In the	LADRONE	Isl. E. of the	Philippine	[Ladphi]
Eastern	MOLUCCA	Isl. E. of the	}	[MolucPEast]
Ocean		Eastern P-eninsula		
	I. of the	SOUND	S. E. of	}
		the East. P-eninsula		[SoundPEast]
	MALDIVES	S. }	of the Western }	[Mal-Céy-]
	CEYLON	E. }	P-eninsula }	PWest]
In the	RHODES	}	S. of Natolia	[Rhod-Cypnato]
Mediterranean	CYPRUS	}		
In the	STALIMENE	}	W. of Nato-	}
Archi-	METELIN	}	lia N. to S.	}
pelago	SCIO	}	}	[StalMeSci-]
	SAMO	}	}	Sámmat]

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCh FormosouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-
 lucPEast.

Sound

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Sound *PEast* Mal-Céy *PWest* Rhod-Cypnato StálMe
SciSamnat.

MOL=Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL=ManMind SOUND
=Suma-Born Jav.

III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the	{	MADAGASCAR, or the Isle	{	[Madgasczang]
<i>Æthio-</i>		of St. <i>Laurence</i> , E. of the		
<i>pick O-</i>		South Part of <i>Zanguebar</i>		
<i>cean</i>	{	ZOCOTORA, at the East End	{	[Zocajan]
		of the Coast of <i>Ajan</i>		
		St. <i>HELENS</i> West of Congo		
In the	{	Isles of Cape VERDE, W.	{	[Verdne]
<i>Atlan-</i>		of Negroland		
<i>tick O-</i>		CANARY Isles W. of <i>Bildulgerid</i>		
<i>cean</i>	{	MADERA Isles W. of <i>Barbary</i>	{	[Maderbarb]
		AZORE Isles W. of <i>Portugal</i>		
		[Azport]		
In the	{	MALTA S. of <i>Sicily</i>	{	[Maltfic]
<i>Mediterranean</i>		PHAROS at the Mouth of		
		the Port to <i>Alexandria</i>		

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, TENERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADERA Isles, PORTO SANCTO and MADERA.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan Helcongo Verdne Canárbild.
Maderbarb Azport ——— Maltfic Pharalexan.

CAN=Fero-TéneCan; AZ=Terce; MADERA=
PoSancMad.

IV. AME-

IV. AMERICAN Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND East of that Part of } [NewfoundScot]
Canada call'd Nova Scotia

CALIFORNIA West of New Granada. [Caligran]

CARIBBEE Isles East of the Antilles [Caribant]

LUCAY Isles East of Florida [LuF]

BERMUDAS or Summers Isles East } [Bermcar]
Carolina

ANTILLES Isles South of Lucay Isl. [Antilluc]

The chief of the Lucay Islands are BAHAMA;
Lucayone, New Providence.

The Chief of the CARIBBEE Islands are BARBADOES
and the Leeward Isl. viz. St. CHRISTOPHERS, AN-
TEGO, Tabago, &c.

The Chief of the ANTILLE Islands are CUBA,
JAMAICA, HISPANIOLA, PORTO RICO.

The Memorial Lines.

NewfoundScot Caligran Caribant LuF Bermcar An-
tilluc.

LUC = Ba-lu-prov; CARI = Barb Chr-Antég; AN-
TILL = CuJam-Hisp-Ric.

TABLE XIII.

The most Remarkable of the lesser British Isles.

ORKNEY } North of Scotland [Ork-shetno-sc]
SHETLAND }

HOLY Island East of Northumberland [Holynorth]

CANVEY Isl. } near the Mouth of } Essex [Canvefs]
SHEPEY Isl. } } the Thames in } Kent [Shep-
THANET Isl. } } } thanken]

ANGLESEY

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ANGLEsey West of Caernarvonshire [Angcaern]
 MAN West of Lancashire [Manlan]
 RAMsey over-against St. Davids } [Ramdavi-pem]
 Point in Pembroke-shire }
 Wight (Vectis) S. of Hampshire [VecS-ham]
 GUERNsey } on the Coast of Normandy [Guer-jerco-nor]
 JERsey }
 Western Ill. (Ebudæ) West of Scotland [Ebwe-sc]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-shetno-sc Holynorth Canveſs Shep-thanken &
 Angcaern.

Manlan Ramdavi-pem VecS-ham Guer-jerco-nor Eb-
 we-sc.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

I. Antient EUROPE, by way of Accommoda-
 tion to the present Divisions of it, may be di-
 vided into,

1. Northern; Containing Scandinavia, Feningia,
 Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Chersonesus, CODANO-
 nia Insula.

2. Middle; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of
 SARMATIA, Gallia Transalpina or Celtogalatia,
 RHOETIA, Vindelicia, NORICUM, Part of Pannonia,
 DACIA.

3. Southern; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of
 PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, GRÆCIA, THRACIA.

EUR = Scá - Fe Sarm Cimb - Cod; Ger - S G - Rhoe-
 V - No - Pa - D; Ib - Ita - Pill - Moe - G - Th.

II. ASIA

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, SOGDIANA; COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.
2. *Middle*; Containing Asia M-inor, ARMENIA; SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYRCANIA, BACTRIANA, ARACHOSIA; BABYLONIA, SUSIANA, PARTHIA, ARIA, DRANGIANA; PERSIS, CARAMANIA, GEDROSIA, North Part of INDIA, SERICA, SINÆ.
3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, the two P-eninsula's of INDIA.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy-BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin; Ar-P-Ind.

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing MAURITANIA T-ingitania and CÆSARIENSIS, NUMIDIA, AFRICA p-ropria, LIBYA (comprehending CYRENAICA and MARMARICA) E-gypt; GÆTULI, GARAMANTES, NASAMONES, PSYLLI.
2. *Middle*; Containing LIBYA deserta or interior, comprehending the ATLANTES, PHAUFUSII, NIGRITÆ, NUBII, ÆTHIOPIA.
3. *Southern*; Containing the LEUCÆTHIOPEs, E-REMBI or Troglodytæ, BLEMMEs.

AF = MauT-Cas-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E; GætGara -NasPsyl.

Libydes AtlântPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth -Erem Blem.

TABLE XV.

*Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA
Minor, SYRIA, and PALESTINE.*

I. Ancient *ITALY* may be distinguish'd into two general Parts; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so call'd, to the South.

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these:

* *LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHÆTI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI*; South of the P-o these; *A-nanes*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SENONES*; North of the Po these; *LIBICI*, *LÆVI*, *IN-subres*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

Italia, primarily so call'd, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People:

† *ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATIUM*, *CAM-pania*, *Picentini*, *Græcia magna*; † *Umbria*, *Pi-cenum*, *V-estini*, *MARUCINI*, *FRENTANI*, *APULIA*; || *MARSI*, *PELIGNI*, *SAMNIUM*, *HIRPINI*.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-Læv-Ins-ôro-cen ———

It = Etru-Sab-Læ-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pi-V-Ma-Fr-Ap
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient *GREECE* was usually divided into five general Parts; viz. *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, *EPI-*

* Lying in order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in order on the *Mars Inferum*.

† Lying in order on the *Mars Superum*.

|| In the Inland Parts.

RUS, *HELLAS* or *Græcia*, properly so call'd, and *PELOPONNESUS*.

GRÆ = MáTh Epir-HelPel —

1. *PELOPONNESUS* was divided into six Parts or Regions; viz. * *ACHAIA*, *ELIS*, *MESSENIA*, *LAONIA*, *ARGIA* or *ARGOLIS*, † *ARCADIA*.

— PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méss-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. *EPirus* contain'd these People and Countries; viz. *CHAONES*, *DRYOPES*, *THESPROTII*, *CASSIOPÆI*, *AMPHILOCHI*, *ALMENE*, *MOLOSSI*, *ACARNANIA*.

EP = Chao-Dry Thresprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

3. *Hellas*, or *GRÆCIA PROPRIA* (call'd also *Achaia*) was divided into eight Parts; viz. *DORIS*, *LOCRIS*, *EPICNEMIDIA*, *ÆTOLIA*, *LOCRIS OZOLÆA*, *PHOCIS*, *BOEOTIA*, *MEGARIS*, *ATTICA*.

GRÆ-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochróz-pho-bo meg-att.

4. *THESSALIA* contain'd these several Parts; viz. *PELASGIOTIS*, *ESTIOTIS*, *THESSALIOTIS*, *PTHIOTIS*, *MAGNESIA*.

THESS = PelasEstThéss-Pthi-M —

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of *MACEDONIA*, were *TAULANTII*, *PÆONES*, *MYGDONIA*, *ÆMATHIA*, *AMPHAXITIS*, *PIERIA*.

— MACE = Taul-Pæo-Mygd-Æmath-AmphPi.

* Lying in order on the *Ionian*, *Ægean*, and *Cretan* Sea.

† In the Inland.

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Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, BITHY-
nia, PONTUS, GALATIA, * CAPPADOCIA; — LYCIA,
PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asia *p-ropria* contain'd PHRYGIA *minor*, Mysia
minor, Mysia *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRY-
gia *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM ÆolIoni-Lyd-Phryma
CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PA-
PHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, Isauria, and Part of
PRISIDIA, the other Part of which, with the Regions
of CARBALIA, was contain'd in PAMPHYLIA.

—— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts; SYRIA *p-ropria*,
PHOENICIA, COELOSYPRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguish'd into GALILÆA, SAMA-
RIA, JUDÆA, PEREA, or *Judea* beyond *Jordan*,
IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhoen-CæloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-
Per Idum.

TABLE XVI.

Antient GALLIA, GERMANIA, I-
BERIA, BRITANNIA.

1. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts
or Provinces, viz. Gallia BBLGICA, Gallia CELTICA
or LUGDUNENSIS, Gallia AQUITANICA, and Gallia NAR-
BONENSIS. [GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb].

* Among the several Regions of CAPPADOCIA was LYCAONIA.

2. The

2. The Inhabitants of antient GERMANY were comprehended under four general Denominations; viz. INGÆVONES, VANDALI, ISTÆVONES, HERMIONES [GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her]

3. IBERIA, or ancient Spain, was distinguish'd into three general Parts; viz. TARRACONENSIS, LUSITANICA, BÆTICA [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. BRITANNIA, according to the last Division by the Romans, was distinguish'd into five Parts, viz. VALENCIA, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA SECUNDA, FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA PRIMA [BRIT = Val Max Britse-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the Antient Geography.

EUR = Scá-Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-SG-Rhæ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-by-BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin; Ar-P-Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E; GætGara-NasPfyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth-Erem Blem.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P) A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-Læv-Ins-óro-cen —————

Fr = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRÆ = MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méls-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chao-Dry Thresprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

GRÆ-

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GRÆ-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochróx-pho-boe
meg-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéfs -Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-
Pæo-mygd-æmath -AmphPi.

ASM = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —
Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma
CarDo.

———— Gal = Pongal-PaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CoeloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-
PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand -Ist-
Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

TABLE XVII.

Remarkable Places in Ancient Geography,

ABDERA in <i>Thracia</i>	SAMOSATA in <i>Comagene</i>
BERYTUS in <i>Phœnicia</i>	DYRRACHIUM in <i>Mace-</i>
HELICON in <i>Phocis</i>	donia
HALICARNASSUS in <i>Doris</i>	THESSALONICA in <i>Am-</i>
in <i>A-sia minor</i>	phaxitis
CHERONÆA in <i>Bœotia</i>	NICOMEDIA in <i>Bithynia</i>
CANNÆ in <i>Peucetia</i>	NYSSA in <i>Megaris</i>
ARBELA in <i>Affyria</i>	ACROCERAUNIA M. in <i>E-</i>
GRANICUS R. of <i>Phrygia</i>	pirus
MÆANDER Riv. of <i>Lydia</i>	CITHÆRON M. in <i>Bœotia</i>
TAGUS Riv. of <i>Lusitania</i>	HYMETTUS M. in <i>Attica</i>
ISUS Promont. of <i>Cilicia</i>	ATHO M. in <i>Macedonia</i>
PATMOS one of the <i>Spo-</i>	OLYMPUS } M. in <i>Thes-</i>
rades Islands	PELION } <i>salia</i>
OLYMPIA in <i>Elis</i>	O-ssa }
PYLUS in <i>Meslene</i>	MANTINEA in <i>Arcadia</i>
MARATHON in <i>Attica</i>	EPIDAUROS in <i>Laconia</i>
DELPHOS in <i>Phocis</i>	PELLA in <i>Æmathia</i>

Actium

Actium } in *Acarvania*
 Ambracia }
 SMYRNA } in *Ionis*
 Ephesus }
 Pergamus in *Mysia*
 Laodicea in *Caria*
 Sardis }
 Thyatira } in *Lydia*
 Philadelphia }
 Sardica in *Thracia*
 Chalcedon in *Bithynia*
 Cirtium in *Numidia*
 Illiberis in *Hisp. Barica*
 Ancyra in *Galatia*
 Gangra in *Paphlagonia*
 Sirmium in *Pannonia*
 Neocesarea in *Cappadocia*
 Pharsalia in *Thessalia*
 * Philippi in *Thracia*
 Leuctra in *Bæotia*
 Clusium in *Etruria*
 Baiæ in *Campania*
 Tusculum in *Latium*
 Aquileia of the Carni
 Edessa in *Mesopotamia*
 Rhegium in *Calabria*
 Tomi in *Mæsia*
 Damascus in *Cale Syria*
 Colossæ in *Phrygia*
 Saguntus in *Hisp. Tarraconensis*
 Brundisium in *Calabria*

Comagene a Region of
Syria propria
 Dodone a Town of the
Molossi
 Sparta in *Laconia*
 Antiochia in *Pisidia*
 Antium of the *Volsce*
 Amyclæ in *Laconia*
 Ariminum in *Umbria*
 Corinth }
 Cenchrææ } in *Achaia*
 Eleusis in *Megaris*
 Acerræ in *Campania*
 Chalcis in *Ætolia*
 Corfinium } of the *Pe-*
 Sulmo } ligni
 Memphis in *Inferior E-*
 gypt
 Thebais in *Super. E-gypt*
 Mycenæ in *Argia*
 Patara in *Lycia*
 Chalybes a People of
Galatia
 Nemea in *Argia*
 Adramyttium in *Mysia*
 Cnidus in *Doris* in *Asia*
 Mediolanum of the *In-*
 subres
 Syracusæ in *Sicily*
 Patavia of the *Veneti*
 Ilium in *Phrygia* minor
 Carbalia in *Pamphylia*
 Lycaonia in *Cappadocia*
 Cyzicum in *Mysia*

* Why Philippi is said to be in *Macedonia*, *Act. xvi. 12.*
 Vid. *Wells Geog. Cap. 15.*

CUMA in <i>Æolis</i>	MUTINA of the <i>Baii</i>
PISIDIA part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>G-alatia</i>	RAVENNA in <i>Umbria</i>
CURES of the <i>Sabini</i>	CALABRI } in <i>Messapia</i>
LAVINIUM in <i>Latium</i>	SALENTINI } in <i>Latium</i>
ARDEA of the <i>Rusuli</i>	VOLSCI } in <i>Latium</i>
PORTUS LIBURNUS in <i>E-</i> <i>truria</i>	AUSONES } in <i>Latium</i>
TEGÆA in <i>Arcadia</i>	SABÆI } in <i>Arabia</i>
LUCANI } in <i>Oenotria</i>	SARACENI } <i>Felix</i>
BRUTII } in <i>Oenotria</i>	NABATHÆI in <i>Arabia</i>
OENOTRIA part of <i>Græcia</i>	Petræa
M-agna	NOMADES } in <i>Arabia</i>
MESSAPIA part of <i>Græcia</i>	SCENITÆ } <i>Deserta</i>
M-agna	TYRE } in <i>Phœnicia</i>
DAUNIA } Parts of <i>A-</i>	SIDON }
PEUCETIA } <i>pulia</i>	HIPPO in <i>Numidia</i>
ÆQUI } in <i>Latium nov.</i>	PALMYRA in <i>Cæle S-ryia</i>
HERNI }	NOLA in <i>Campania</i>
	TARENTUM of the <i>Salen-</i> <i>tini</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæan Helicoph Halicárdor-A Cherbæ.
 Canpeucet Arbaßs Granph Mælydi Táglusit Iscil.
 Patþporad Olymelis Pylmes Marathattica Delpho.
 Samófacom Dyrrmac Theßfalampfax Nicbithy Nyßmeg.
 Acrócepir Cithbæ Hymat Athmac Ol-pel-Otheßfal.
 Mantarc Epidaulac Pellamath Act-amacarnan.
 Smyrn-ephion Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.
 Sardthraci ChalB Cirtnum Illibbis-bæt Ancgala Gang-
 paph.
 Sirmpan Neocæscap Pharstheßa Philipthraci Leucbæ.
 Clusetru Baicampa Tusclat Aquileicar Edeßmes.
 Rhegcalabris Tomas Damcæl-S Colóßphrygi Sagtar.
 Brundcala Coms Dodmol Spartlac Antóchpifid Antvols.
 Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchracb Eleusmeg Acerr-
 camp.

Chalcæz

Chalcet Corfinipel Sulmpel MemphinferE ThebsupE.
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalygal Nemarg Adrymitmys.
 Cnidor A Mediolius Syracufici Patvenet Ilphryn.
 Carbálipamph Lycacap Cyzimys Cumæoli PispamG.
 Cursab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.
 Luc-Brutænot OenogræM MessapgræM Dauni-
 Peucetap.
 Æqu-hernlaN Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salme Vol-
 AuslaN.
 Sab-Sáracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.
 Tyr-Sidphæn Hipponum PalmCæls Nolcampa Ta-
 rentfal.

TABLE XVIII.

The Correspondence of Antient and Present Geography.

REGIONS and PROVINCES.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
SARMATIA	Poland	SCANDINAVIA	Norway
[Sarmpo- ta-mu-L]	Great Tartary	or B-altia	and Part of Sweden
	South Part of	SCYTHIA Af.	Great
	Muscovy	and Sogdiana	T-artary
	L-ivonia		
CIMBRICA Cher- sonesus	Futland	ACHAIA or Hellas	Livadia
* Insula CODA- Nonia	Zeeland	EPIRUS	Canina
		THESSALY	Fannia

* Zeeland, Funen, and the adjoining Isles had the com-
 mon Name of *Insulæ Æmodes*, and were esteemed Isles of
 ancient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, call'd also
Codani.

N

MOESIA

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
MOESIA sup.	Servia	AFRICA	{ Tripoli and
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	proper	{ Tunis
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	MAURITANIA	{ Fez and
THRACIA	Romania		{ Morocco
PANNONIA	Hungary	LIBYA pr.	Barca
	{ Moldavia	NUMIDIA	Algiers
DACIA	{ Walachia	LIBYA DE-}	Zara
	{ Transilvan.	serta	
LIBURNIA	Croatia	NIGRITÆ	Negroland
ILLYRICUM	{ Croatia	TAURICA	{ The Penin-
	{ Dalmatia	CHER-	{sula of little
NORICUM	{ Bavaria	sonesus	{ Tartary
	{ Austria	GARA-	{ The Defarts
VINDILICIA	{ Swabia	mantes	{ of Zara
	{ Bavaria	NUMIDIA nova	Bildulgerid
	{ Grisons	SOGDIANA	{ Zagatay or
RHÆTIA	{ Tyrol and		{ Usbeck
	{ Pa. of Italy	IBERIA	Spain
HELVETII	Switzerland	CANTABRIA	Biscay
ALLOBROGES	Savoy	ALBION	Britain
COLCHIS	Mengrelia	LIGURES	Genoua
IBERIA	{ Georgia	ARMENIA maj.	Turcomania
ALBANIA		ARMENIA min.	Aladulia
GÆTULIA	Bildulgerid	MESOPOTAMIA	Diarbeck

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm-po-ta-mu-L Cimbjut Codanzeel Sca-Bswe-no
Scyth-fog-T.

Achlivaad Epican Thesfsjan MoesferB Pelomor Throm.

Panbung Dacimol-wa-T Liburcro Illyricro-dal.

Norbavar-aus Vindswa-B Rhætgrif-tyr-it Helvswit
Allóbsav.

Colchmeng Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.

Maufez-

Maufez-mor Libybarc Numidalg Lib-deszara Nigneg.
Taur-cherstart Garazar Numi-novbil Sogdzagat
Ibſpa.

Cantabis & Albbritt Ligugen Armturc-ala Melpdi.

TABLE XIX.

Sea, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Mare Hyrcanum, or CASPIUM	Sea of Sala or Bacchu
Pontus EUXINUS	Black or Euxine Sea
ÆGEAN SEA	Archipelago
PRŌPONTIS	Sea of Marmora
PALUS MÆOTIS	Sea of Zabacche
FRETUM GADITANUM	Strait of Gibraltar
BOſPHORUS CIMMERIUS	Strait of Caffa
BOſPHORUS THRACICUS	Strait of Constantinople
HELLESPONT	Strait of the Dardanells
SINUS ADRIATICUS	Gulf of Venice
SINUS SALAMINIUS	Gulf of Engia
SINUS GANGETICUS	Bay of Bengal
SINUS PERSICUS	Gulf of Baffora
SINUS CORINTHIACUS	Gulf of Lepanto
SINUS ARABICUS	Red Sea
FRETUM SICULUM	Straits of Meſſina
SINUS AMBRACIUS	Gulf of Larta
MARE LIGUSTICUM	Sea of GENOLA
SINUS MAGNUS	Bay of Siam
MARE TYRRHENUM	Sea of Tuscany

Islands, Rivers, and Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	Iceland	M. VESUVIUS	Soma
EBUSUS	Tyrica	Lacus TRA- } Lake of	
BALEARES	{ Majorca	simenus } Perugia	
	{ Minorca	RUBICON fl.	Fiumecino
Isl. ÆOLIAE	Lipari Isl.	PADUS or E- } Po	
I. FORTUNATAE	Canary Isl.	RIDANUS }	
* HESPERIDES	I. C. Verde		
TAPROBANA	Ceylon	Ister	Danube
COS	Lango	BÆTIS	{ Guadal-
CRETE	Candia		quiver
CASSITERIDES	Silly Isl.	TANAIIS	Don
EUBOEAE vel	Negropont	RHA	Wolga
CHALCIS		BORYSTHENES	Nieper
ITHACA	Ile di Compare		
ÆGINA	Engia	ARGENTO- }	Strasburge
CERNE	† Madagascar	ratum }	
LEUCAS	S. Maura	MOGUNTIIUM	Mentz
LESBUS	Metelin	COLOGNIA AL- }	Geneva
PATMOS	Palmosa	Lobrogium }	
DIOSCORIDES	Zocotora	ROTHOMAGIA	Roan
LEMNOS	Stalimene	TIGURUM	Zurich
GADES	Cadiz	SAGUNTUS	Morvedro
CYRNUM	Corfica	CALPE	Gibraltar
SALAMIS	Cohuri	COLOGNIA A- }	Cologne
CARPATHUS	Scarpanto	GRIPPINA }	
TRINACRIA	Sicily	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
CYTHERON	Cerigo	LUGDUNUM	Leyden
M. ÆTNA	Gibel	B-atavorum }	

* Call'd also Gorgades.

† Madagascar is supposed by some to be the Menuthias of the Ancients.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Caspala-bach Euxblack Ægarch Propmarmo Mæotzab.
Fret-gádigib Cimmcaff Thraciconst Helléspdar Adrat-
ven.

Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corinthlep Arábred-S.
Fret-ficumefts Amblart Ligugen Sin-magfia Tyrrtusc.

Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æolipari Fortcan.

Hesprevd Taprobeeyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassitfill.

Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægimeng Cernmada Leucmau.

Lesbmetelin Patpalm Diofcórzoc Lemstali Gadcad.

Cyrncórsic Salacol Carpsicarp Trinacfici Cythcer.

Ætnagi Vesuvsom Traiper Rubisum Pad-Eridpo.

Istdanu Bætghadal Tanadon Rharwolga Borystniep.

Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthoróa Tigzur.

Sagmorved Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-BLeyd.

N. B. It was thought needless to give more Examples, especially of such as have any Likeness or Affinity in their Names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *SHEM*; viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*; viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Ancients [*Ophchbers*]

HAVILAH,

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HAVILAH, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havisus-car*]

ELAM, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elasus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Affyria* properly so call'd; into which *Nimrod* is said to come and build *Nineveh*, &c. [*Asshur*]

ARAM, Part of *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* [*Arám-sy-mes*]

Land of UZ, *Judæa peræa*, and the adjoining Parts of *Arabia deserta* and *Petræa* [*Uzjúp-arad*]

LUD, or *Lydia*, in *Asia minor* [*Lud/yd*]

Ophchers Havisus-car Elasus-pers Arám-sy-mes Asshur.
Uzjúp-arad Lud/yd —————

Countries mentioned in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, eldest Son of *Noah*, whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Asia*, all *Europe*.

MADAI, call'd by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

GOMER, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

TOGARMah, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

ASHKENAZ, *Phrygia* [*Ashkeph*]

TUBAL, *Iberia* in *Asia* [*Tubiberi*]

MESHECH, the Country lying about the Montes *Moschici*, between *Colchis* and *Armenia major* [*Meshechmosch*]

MAGOG, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Meshech*, *Tubal*, and *Gomer* [*Mag-scythi-mesh*]

JAVAN, ancient *Greece* [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of *Elisha*, the Isles of the *Archipelago* [*Elisharch*]

KITTIM, understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* in the Book of *Maccabees* [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH,

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*,
by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [Tarshcil]

Mad Gomeralb Togacap Ashkeph Tubibéri Meshéch-
mosch.

Magscythi-mesh Javgree Elísharch Kittita Tarshcil.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated
from the Posterity of *HAM*, youngest Son of *Noah*,
whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining
Parts of *Asia*.

Land of *CUSH* (commonly render'd *Æthiopia*) un-
der which Name seems to have been contain'd most
of Arabia, distinguished into several Parts, denomi-
nated from the Posterity of *Cush*; as,

SHEBA, *Arabia Felix* [Shebara-F]

HAVILAH, Part of *Arabia deserta*, next to Ba-
bylonia [Havara-d]

RAAMATH and DEDAN, Parts on the Persian
Gulf [Ra-dédpe-gu]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [MizrÆ]

LUB or Lybim; that is, *Libya* properly so call-
ed [Lub]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of *Libya* largely
taken [Phutlib]

Land of *CANAAN* lying between the River *Jor-
dan* and the *Mediterranean* [Cánajor-M]

Land of *HAMATH*, North Part of *Phœnicia*, and
adjoining Parts of *Syria propria* [Hamáthphæn-S]

ARVAD, or Arpad, or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over-
against *Hamath* [Arvhama]

Land of the *PHILISTINES*, *Palestine* proper [Philpal]

Cushæthiop [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]

MizrÆ.

Lub Phutlib Cánajor-M Hamáthphæn-S Arvhama
Philpal.

TABLE XXI.

Division of the Holy Land.

The Kingdom of JUDAH contained the Tribes of Judah and Benjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of ISRAEL contained the Tribes of

A-ther, Nephtali, ZEBulon, Issachar, Half of MANasseh, DAN, } West of Jordan
E-phraim, Simeon

REUBEN, G-ad, the other Half } East of Jordan
of M-anassah

The seven Nations were the Canaanites, the GIRGashites, the HITTites, the Hivites, the AMORites, the Jebusites, and the P-erizzites.

ISRj = A-NeZe -M IIsMa -G Dan-E -Réub Si:
Ca-Girg-Hit-Hiv Am-Je-P.

The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compar'd with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament.

GALLilee contain'd A-ther, Nephtali, Z-abulon, and Issachar [GALL = A-NeZIIs]

SAMaria contain'd EPHraim, with the Half of MANasseh [Sam = ManEph]

JUDæa contain'd DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with Benjamin [JU = Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDUMæa contain'd the South Parts of Simeon and J-udah, and some Part of the Land of E-dom [ID = Si-J E]

PERæa contain'd R-euben, GAD, and the other Half of M-anassah [PER = MGaR]

GALL = A-NeZIIs. SAM = ManEph. JU = Dán Si-Ju-B. ID = Si-J E. PER = MGaR.

The

The Land of Edom bordered on the South of Judæa [EdómSjud]

The Land of the Moabites lay on the N. E. of Edom [MóaNEd]

The Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of Moab [AmNEmoab]

The Ishmaelites, MAdianites, and AMalekites liv'd promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from *רר* *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Appellation of *Ἀραβ*, or *Ἀραβ*. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNEd AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

TABLE XXII.

The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.

In EUROPE.

The *WOLGA*, the greatest River in Europe, rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea* [Wolmo-ca]

The *DANUBE* rises in *Swabia*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [Dan/wab-eux]

The *RHINE* rises in the Country of the *Grisons*, and falls into the *German Ocean* [Rhingrif-gerO]

The *VISTRULA*, or *Weyffel*, rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Baltick* [Vistpo-ba]

The *NIEPER* rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [NieP-eux]

The *DWINA* rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the Gulf of the Northern Ocean, called the *White Sea* [Dwinmo-ghi]

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The TAIO in Spain, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*
[Taisp-atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or *Ebro*, in Spain }
The RHODANUS, or *Rhofne*, in } fall into the *Mediterranean*
France [Ib-Rhodmed]

The ELBE in Germany, falls into the German
Ocean [Elbger-oc]

The ODER in Germany, falls into the *Baltick*
[Odbalt]

In ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in *Armenia major*, and
having joined Streams on the South East of *Mesopotamia*,
fall into the *Sinus Persicus* [T-Eupharm-fiP]

JORDAN rising in the Border of *Nephtali*, and pas-
sing through the Lake of *Gennesaret*, falls into the
Salt Sea [Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in India, falls into the Bay of Bengal
[Gán-I-beng]

In AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of *Egypt*,
falls into the *Mediterranean* [Nilmedi]

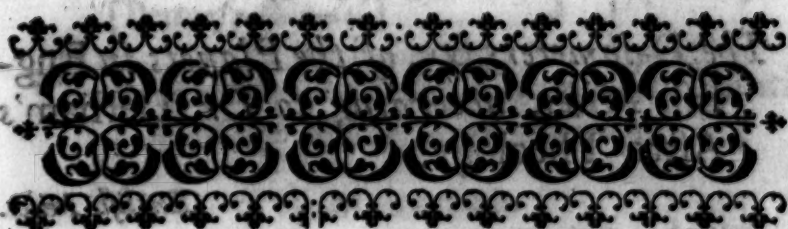
The NIGER runs through *Negroland* into the *At-
lantick Ocean* [Nigar]

The Memorial Lines.

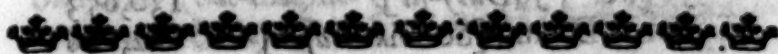
Wolmo-ca Danswab-eux Rhingrif-gero Vistpo-ba Nie-
P-eux.

Dwinmo-whi Taisp-atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Od-
balt.

T-Eupharm-fiP Gán-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi
Nigar.



ASTRONOMICA.



SECT. IV.

The Application of this Art to Astronomy and Chronology.



THE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets, represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguish'd in the Tables by Small Capitals.

TABLE I.

The Diameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-Theology.

	<i>English Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoveip]	4887
TERRÆ DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
Saturn [SaDni-ola]	93,451
Jupiter [JuDaty-ſli]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDikol-af]	822,148

The Diameters of their ORBITS.

SATURN [D-orb-Sátáſob-les-teis]	1641.526,386
Jupiter [JuRBkoúl-atath]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBefe-deid-naz]	262.282,910
TERRA [D-orb-Terbond-axe-pou]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBſau-ſebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbef-okoi-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [D-orb-lunapou-nyi]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-chidáz-dau]	210,265
— EJUSDEM LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [—latidón-ig]	29,200
TERRÆ SUPERFICIES, or the ſuperficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-exau]	199.444,206
— EJUSDEM DIAMETER [Dia-poufoi,k]	7967,8
— EJUSDEM	

Eng. Miles.

— Ejuſdem Orbitæ PERIMETER } 540.686,225
[Permuſſy-ſkau-del]

The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick Miles of the larger Planets.

MAGNITUDO

Cubick Miles.

TERRE [Ter-magnitéſo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-ſóliſéduz- noia-mil-mil]	290,971.000,000.000,000
JOVIS [Mag-jovnez- záb-eyym]	920.011,200.000,000
SATURNI [Sat-magnit- oép-dak & izym]	427.218,300.000,000

The Ambit or Circumference.

Engliſh Miles.

JOVIS [Am-jovisipóu-zot]	379,043
T-erre [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-ſole-leid-koit]	2.582,871

The Memorial Lines.

LuDapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapouſoi,k.
JuDary-ſti VeDoneip SaDní-ola SolDiked-áfei.
D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis JuRBkóul-atoth MaRBefe-deid-
naz.
D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul MeRBſau-ſebth VeRBbef-
okoí-baf.
Sat-amu-didáz-daul — latidóu-eg D-orb-lunopóu-nyk.
Ter-ſuperann-fof-exau — diapouſoi,k — Permuſſy-ſkau-
del.
Ter-magnitéſo-klaum Mag-ſóliſ-éduz-noia-mil-mil.
Mag-Jovnez-záb-eyym Sat-magnitoép-dak & izym.
Am-jovisipóu-zot Am-Tel-yib Am-ſole-leid-koit.

TABLE

TABLE II.

*The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston **

Luna [LuDdedi]	2223	
MERCURY [MercuDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	Engl. Miles
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
Jupiter [JuDle-led]	52,522	Paris Feet.
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	494,100	

2. † Their Distances from the Sun.

Engliff Miles.

SATURN [Distat-Satlái-lozth]	513,540,000
MARS [Dist-Márke-dodth]	82,242,000
MERCURY [Dist-Merez-ouletb]	20,952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideiz-ukerb]	280,582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54,000,000
VENUS [Dist-Vetou-znauth]	39,096,000

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. Derham, are as follow:

SATURN [Dist-Satkez-paút-ani]	820,763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131,141,455
MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibz-ug]	33,310,500
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifep-ufaitb]	447,567,000
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-rout]	86,051,398
VENUS [Dist-Ves-dot-lup]	62,243,557

3. The

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-Tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun, <i>res</i>]	00000 $\frac{1}{2}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jup $\frac{1}{2}$]	00060
SATURN [Quan-Saturek, <i>ro</i>]	00028 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau- <i>fny</i>]	66,690

4. *The Weight (Pondus) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Sáturuts]	536
LUNA [P-Lunfiz]	630
Jupiter [Pon-Jukzo, <i>re</i>]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA [Pon-Teraduk, <i>re</i>]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solaxth]	10,000

5. *The DENsities of the same.*

SOL [Dén-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunoig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
Saturn [Den-Safy]	60
Jupiter [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiston* supposes the *Sun's* Parallax to be 32". Dr. *Derham* (with *Cassini*) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéze.
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-ázy.
2. Distat-Satlái-loxth Dist-Márke-dodth Dist-Merex-
ouletb.
Dist-Jupideiz-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Vetou-znauth.

3. Quan-

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3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun^{res} Quan-Jup^{sy} Quan-Saturek^{ro}.
Quan-Solifau^{sy}.
4. Pon-Saturuts P-Lun^{siz} Pon-Juk^{zo, re} Pon-ter-
aduk^{re},
Pon-Solaxth.
5. Den-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Sasy
Den-Jups.

TABLE III.

The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions of each Planet about the Sun, are as follow :

MERCURY in 88	} Days or about	} 3 Months
VENUS 224		
MARS 687		
JUPITER 4333		
SATURN 10759		
		7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
		2 Years
		12 Years
		30 Years

MercReik SatRaxpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-Rottt.

MercRevo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRan-d JupRanbe SatRanty.

N. B. Men *vel* me *Mensibus*, an *Annis*, b half.

The Distance of the Earth from the Sun being divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance of MERCURY, from the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

Ter-D'itaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

The

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The *Sun* is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The *Moon* 60½ Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.

Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = *kau-zub-tonk* ———

———— Distat-Lun-semfj,ro = *din-nud*.

The Motion of the *Sun* round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [*SólXdu,ro*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [*JuXn,us*] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [*SolMfese*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [*JuMteibun*] The Motion of the *Earth* round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [*TerMázfi*]

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SolXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (*ÆSTATE SOLIS* Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-conds [*Æstat-So-Di-Mib-soz*]

In Winter (*HYEME*) 32 M-inutes 47 S-conds [*— Hye-Mid-sop*]

If the *Sun* is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an HOUR [*Sol-M-hode-lek-taus*]

Æstat-So-Di-Mib-soz — Hye-Mid-sop Sol-M-hode-lek-taus.

The Three Comets whose Periods are thought to be discover'd. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

	A. D.		Years.		A. D.
That which appear'd	{ 1682	performs its Revolution in	{ 75 } { 129 } { 575 }	and will appear again	{ 1758
	{ 1661				{ 1789
	{ 1680				{ 2225

Comske-pu saúb-adon sky-loil: puk pein & c'èlu.

The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRaxpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRand JupRanbe
Sat-Ranty.

Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

Dist-Sol-semida-syz = kau-zub-tonk Lunsy,ro = din-
nud.

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SolXdu,ro JuXn,us.

Æstat-So-Di-Mib-soz — Hye-Mid-sop Sol-M-hode-lek-
taus.

Comske-pu saib-adou sky-loil: puk pein & eëlu.

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS)					
confiſts of [Men-Solarty-by-dou]	30	10	29	00	00
Lunar SYNODAL Month [Synod- én-be-ff-t]	29	12	44	03	00
Lunar PERIODICAL Month [Men- peridoi-p-ot]	27	07	43	00	00
The Cycle of the Moon leſs (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll]	00	01	27	31	55

(This Difference ariſes to a whole
Day, and conſequently throws
the New Moons back a whole
Day, in 312 Years. (ANNIS)
[Annrad])

The Tropical or Natural Solar Year less than the <i>Julian</i> (An-nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO)	
eleven M-inutes; [Trop-min-juli-mab] and consequently the Equinoxes happen a Day sooner in 130 Years) [biz]	00 00 11 00 0
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS)	
[Lun-anilo-hei-mok]	354 08 48 00 0
The EPACT [Epacaz-da-b]	10 21 01 00 0
The Solar Year (SOLARIS ANNUS)	
[Sol-anisu-l-on]	365 05 49 00 0
Between the VERNAL and AUTUMNAL Equinox [Vern-autaks-hak-miz]	186 18 30 00 0
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL Equinox [Autum-vern-boik-ab-an]	178 11 19 00 0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430. consisting of 19 Years [Metfiz-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330. consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ois]

The DRIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, An. Dom. 527. consisting of 532 Years [Diolep-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph Scaliger*, consisting of 7980 Years [Jul-scalipouky]

The VULGAR Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna secundo.

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*To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years
of the other Cycles being given.*

Multiply the Cycle of the *Sun* into 4845 [*Sol in okol*]
 ——— the Cycle of the *Moon* into 4200 [*Lunfeg*]
 ——— the INDICION into 6916 [*Indicnas*]
 Divide the PRODUCT by 7980 [*Dív-produponky*]
 The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters, which begin every Month,
are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remembered
by the following Line, which lays the Reader under
no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words,
before he can tell which Month they answer to,
every Month ending with the Letter which belongs
to the first Day of it.

*Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June, Julg Aúc Sef Octa
Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, October, have NOnes on
the 7 Day, and the IDes on 15. [*Mar-má-jul-oc
= Nop-Idal*] The rest (CÆTERI) on the 5 and 13.
[*Cætl-at*]

April, JUNE, September and NOVember have
thirty (TRIGINTA) Days [*Ap-jún-se-no = trigint*]

*Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at: Ap-jún-se-no
= trigint.*

In a Year (ANNO) are 365 Days, 8765 Hours,
525,949 MINUTES, 31.556,937 Seconds.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-
outoi.

The

The Motion of the Firmament, or fix'd Stars, is 50" in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which rate the Motion, call'd the PLATONICK Year, is accomplished in 25,920 Years [An-Plato = *dunex*].

The twelve Signs; Aries, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric-aquár-pis.

***** *The Memorial Lines.* *****

Men-Solarty-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-or.
Cyc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-julimab. (biz)

Lun-ánilo-hei-mok, Epacaz-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-mix Autum-vernboik-ab-an. —

Metfiz-bou Calipitz-ois Diolép-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna secundo.

Sol in okol Lunfeg Indicfnas Div-prodúponuky.

Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Áuc Sef Oeta

Novéd Def.

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cxet-ar: Ap-jún-se-no
= trigint.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-

autoi.

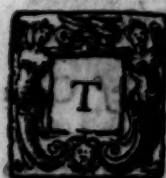




PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

S E C T. V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,
Weights, and Measures.*



THE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters; thus, At-ra stands for ARTick Talent; Her for Hebrew T-alent; Ad for A-ttick D-rachm; Ald for ALEXandrian D-rachm; HeRO for Hebrew Talent of Gold (Her standing for Hebrew T-alent, as before, and O for Or, of Gold) RoL for ROMan L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEkel, Gref for GREcian F-oot, HeC for Hebrew C-ubit, RoFq for ROMan F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence; which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = t-ei-n, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together;

ther; as *t-ei-n*, *tein*. The Reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general Rule, *pag.* 5. But Note, that instead of the Fraction *re*, the Letter *b* is sometimes used for Half, as *oikbe-b* = 7812 $\frac{1}{2}$, *sc.* 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

TABLE I.

* Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian, and Roman Money.

	l.	s.	d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At- ta = <i>mauz</i> = <i>exáu-su</i>]	206	05	0
An Attick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = <i>drag</i> = <i>t-ei-n</i>]	03	08	9
An Hebrew Talent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [Hér = <i>mily</i> = <i>sh'rb</i> = <i>fuz</i>]	450	00	0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [Hem = <i>shaux</i> = <i>lou</i>]	09	00	0
A Babylonian Talent [Bat = <i>eóx-be-s</i>]	240	12	6
A Babylonian Talent of Gold [Bat- Oteílz]	3850	00	0
An Attick Talent of Gold [ArO = <i>tig</i>]	3300	00	0
An Hebrew Talent of Gold [HerO = <i>peg</i>]	7200	00	0
An Attick D-rachm [Ad = <i>dei,ro</i>]	00	00	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed = <i>dou</i>]	00	00	9
A Roman L-ibra = 96 D-enarii [RoL = <i>dous</i> = <i>li</i>]	03	00	0
† A Roman Talent = 72 Libras = [Róm-ta = <i>liboid</i> = <i>das</i>]	216	00	0

* *Vid.* the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's *Connection*.

† Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24
SE stertiums = 187 l. 10s. [Tal = *dausb* = *sesdo* = *larip-b*]

An

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	l. s. d.
An ALEXANDRIAN DRACHM [Al- drach = sa-dr]	01 6
An ITALICK MINA [Ita-mí = l]	3 00 0
A SHEKEL = 2 BEKAS [Shek = Béd = si]	03 0
A ROMAN D-enarius = 4 SESTERCES [Ród = seso = doi, re]	00 7½
A SESTERCE, ¼ of a Denarius, sc. LLS. (vulgo HS.) duo Affes cum semisse [Ses = da-fi, re] a Penny three Farthings and half Farthing	00 1¼
SESTERTIUM, or 1000 SESTERCES * [Sath = p-as-t]	7 16 3
Decem Sestertium, 10000 SESTERCES [Sesbyth = pei-d-s]	78 02 6
Decies Sestertium, or 1,000,000 SESTERCES [Sestertam = aikbe-b]	7812 10 0

DENARIUS (7d ½) =	{	2 VICTORIATI [= Vid]
		4 SESTERTII [= Sef]
		6 OBOLI [= Obs]
		10 LIBELLÆ [= Libaz]
		20 SEMBELLÆ [= Semdy]
		40 TERUNCII [= Terunfy]

Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy
= Terunfy.

* Dr. Arbuthnot makes the SESTERCE a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = da-fi, tro] according to which, a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d. ¾ [Sath = k-a-l-b] Decies SESTERTIUM, or 1,000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d. [Sestám = kype-sak-do]

Tal = dauib = Sédo = lacip-b. Sath = k-a-l-b Sestám = kype-sak-do.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Atta = mauz = exáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n Hér
 = mily = shíth = fuz.
 Hem = shauz = lou BAT = eóx-be-s BATO = teílz
 ATO = tig HETO = pegque.
 AD = doi,ro Hen = dou ROL = Dous = li Róm-ta
 = liboid = das.
 Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si RÓD
 = Seso = doi, re.
 Ses = da-fi, re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sester-
 am = oikbe-h.
 Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy
 = Terunfy.

TABLE II.

Measures of Length.

The Method which I shall observe in the following Tables, shall be first to give the antient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I shall subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

English Measures of Length.

English MILE =	{	8 Furlongs	[= Furl]
		320 P-oles	[= Pidz]
		1760 YARDS	[= Yarpauz]
		5280 F-eet	[= Fudeiz]
		63360 INCHES	[= Inautify]
		190080 Barl. Corns	[= Banxyeiz]

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Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = In-
autify = Banzyeiz.

	F-eet	
MILE [= 8 Furlongs]	= 5280	Mil = Fudeiz
FURLONG [= 40 Pole]	= 660	Fur = Ffauz
POLE [= 5 ½ Yards]	= 16½	Pol = Fas, re
CUBIT [= 2 Spans]	= 1½	Cub = Fa, re
FADDOM [= 2 Yards]	= 6	Fad = Fau

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Grecian Measures of Length.

$$\text{Μίλ-ιον} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Σταδία} & [= \text{Στάκ}] \\ 800 \text{ Οργυιαί} & [= \text{Ορεϊγ}] \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδες} & [= \text{Πόδfeig}] \end{cases}$$

Πήχ-υς = 2 Σπιθαμ-αί.

Πῆς = 4 Δῶρ-α = Δάκλ-υλοι.

Μίλ = Στάκ = Ορεϊγ = Πόδfeig. Πήχ = Σπιθαμ.

Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δάκλας.

	Πόδες	
Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταδία)	4800	Μίλ = Πόδfeig
* Σταδ-ιον (= 100 Οργυιαί)	600	Στάδι = Παυγ
Οργ-υιαί (= 4 Πήχες)	6	Οργ = Παυ

	† Δάκλ-υλοι	
Πήχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαί)	= 24	Πήχ = Δef
Πυγών (= 2 Λίχαι)	= 20	Πυγών = Δez
		Πυγμή

* Call'd also 'Αυλός, from whence came Διάολο, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans bor-
row'd

$\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$		
Πυγ-μῆ (= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Σπιθαμῆ) = 18	Πυγ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa$	
Πῆς (= 4 Δῶρον) = 16	Πῆς = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\alpha\varsigma$	
Σπιθα-μῆ (= 3 Δῶρον) = 12	Σπιθα = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\delta$	
Ορθ-όδωρον = 11	Ορθ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\beta$	
Λίχ-ας = 10	Λίχ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\beta\upsilon$	
† Δῶ-ρον = 4	Δῶ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\omicron$	
Στάδι = $\Pi\alpha\upsilon\gamma$ & Οργ = $\Pi\alpha\upsilon$ Πηχ = $\Delta\epsilon\varsigma$ Πυγ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ que Πυγών = $\Delta\epsilon\chi$.		
Πῆς = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ Σπιθα = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\delta$ Ορθ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\beta$ Λίχ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\beta\upsilon$ Δῶ = $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\omicron$.		

Roman Measures of Length.

MILLiare =	8 STadia	[= Stak]
	1000 P-assus	[= Path]
	4000 PALMIPedes	[= Palmpoth]
	5000 P-edes	[= Putb]

row'd theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron$ a Finger's Breadth; $\Delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\upsilon$ a Hand's Breadth, or four Fingers; $\Lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha\varsigma$ from the Thumb to the middle Finger; $\text{Ορ}\theta\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\omega\rho\omicron\upsilon$ the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; $\Sigma\pi\iota\theta\alpha\mu\eta$ the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; $\Pi\eta\varsigma$ the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; $\Pi\eta\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; $\Pi\upsilon\gamma\omega$ from the Elbow to the second Joint of the Fingers, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; $\Pi\upsilon\gamma\mu\eta$ from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; $\text{Ορ}\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\alpha$ from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

|| The Grecian Foot was also, like the Roman, divided into 12 $\text{Ου}\nu\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\alpha\iota$ or Inches.

† $\Delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\upsilon$ the Palm; so call'd, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Call'd also $\Delta\omicron\chi\mu\eta$, from $\delta\acute{\iota}\chi\mu\eta\iota$ to receive, $\Delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\lambda\omicron\delta\omicron\chi\mu\eta$ & $\Pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$.

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PES = { 4 PALMI MINORES [= Pal-mino]
12 UNCIAE [= Unced]
16 DIGITI [= Digitor]

Mil = Stak = Puth = Palmpoth. Pes = Pal-mino =
Digitae = Unced.

	P-edes	
MILLIARE (= 8 Stadia) = 5000	} Mil-rom = Puth Stadi = Psel Pass = P	
STADIUM (= 125 Passus) = 625		
PASSUS (= 4 Palmipedes) = 5		

	* DIGITI	
† CUBITUS (= 1 1/2 Pes) = 24	} Cub = digitesf Palmip = Dez Pes = Das Palm = Do Un = Da, re	
PALMIPES (= 5 Palmi) = 20		
PES (= 4 Palmi) = 16		
† PALMUS (= 3 Unciae) = 4		
** UNCIA = 1 1/3		

Jewish Measures of Length.

MILE = { 2 SABBATH Days Journeys [= Sabate]
10 Stadia [= Stax]
4000 CUBITS [= Cubitorb]

CUBIT = { 2 SPANS the greater } [= Spani-i]
3 SPANS the less
6 PALMS [= Palman]
24 DIGITS [= Digitesf]

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the Greek *Ogyria*.

|| *Pes* was divided, as the *Afr*, into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dodrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

† Call'd *Palms minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

** Call'd sometimes *Pollex*.

Cub =

Pondera, Nummi, Mensuræ. 117

Cub = Span-i = Palman = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

CUBITS		
Eastern MILE (= 10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = Coth
STADIUM	400	Stad = Cubitog
* SCHOENUS or Chebal	= 80	Schoen = eiz
ARABIAN POLE	= 8	Ara-Pol = k
EZEKIEL'S REED, or Kaneb,	= 6	Eze-Ree = s
FATHOM	= 4	Fath = o

DIGITS		
CUBIT, or Ammah	= 24	Cub = Digitef
† SPAN, or Zereth	= 12	Span = Dad
PALM, or Tophach	= 4	Palm = Do

N B. The PARAFANG is a Persian Measure, consisting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [Para = mile.]

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but amongst the Jews is generally reckon'd 24 Miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarpauz = Fudeiz = In-
autify = Banzyeiz.

Mil = Fudeiz, Fur = Ffauz Pol = Faz, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Μίλ = Στάκ = Ορεγ = Ρόδφεγ. Πήχ = Σπιδαμε.

Πῆς = Δάρο = Δάκας.

Στάδι = Παυγ & Οργ = Παυ Πήχ = Δεφ Πυγ =
Δακque Πυγών = Δεζ.

Πῆς = Δάκας Σπιδα = Δαδ Οργ = Δαδ Αρχ =
Δαυδy Δω = Δακlo.

* Call'd also *Parbil*.

† There is likewise another Word *Gomed*, which the
LXX. render Σπιδαμη.

Cub

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Cub = Span*ë*-i = Pal*mau* = Digite*f*. Mil = Sáb*ate*
= Staz = Cor*b*.

Stad = Cubitog Schoen = eiz Ara-Pol = k Eze-
Ree = s Fath = o Span = Dad.

TABLE III.

*The Proportion of the foregoing Measures
to English Measures.*

		Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit	[GréD = ,pulo]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit	[RoD = ,peldu]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D-igit	[JewD = ,nad]	0	,912

		Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot	[GreF = a,zy don]	1	,00729½
ROMAN F-oot	[RoF = ,naup]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit	[HeC = a,kef]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit	[GreC = a,laznil]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit	[RoC = b,olz <u>u</u>]	1	,4505

		Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN Foot	[Grec-Fo = be,zeipu]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot	[RomF = ab,syf]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit	[HeC = da,keik]	21	,888
GRECIAN C-ubit	[GreC = bei,bib]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit	[RoC = boi,fys]	17	,406

* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have follow'd Bi-
shop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches.
Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain, that there were two Sorts of
Cubits, the Sacred One, and the profane or Common One;
the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's Breadth or three
Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82
Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

GRECIAN

Pondera, Nummi, Mensura. 119

	<i>Eng. Miles. decim.</i>
* GRECIAN M-ile [GreM = ,pantzoun]	0 ,763099
ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = ,a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN Stadium [Gre-St = ,zoutleip]	0 ,093587½
ROMAN Stadium [Ro-St = ,basos]	,114465
HEBREW Stadium [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD = ,pulo RoD = ,peldu JewD = ,nad RoF
 = ,naup GreF = ,a,zypdou.
 RoC = ,bolzu HeC = ,a,kef Grec = ,a,laznil Grec-
 Fo = ,be,zeipu.
 RomF = ,ab,syf GreM = ,paut RomM = ,nalpan
 Heb-mil = ,a,teiboi.
 HeC = ,da,keik RoC = ,boi,fys GreC = ,bei,bid Ro-
 St = ,basos He-St = ,bik.
 Gre-St = ,zoutleip —————

TABLE IV.

Superficial Measures.

	<i>Sq. Feet. decim.</i>
English ACre [Ac = sFotlaur]	43560 ,00
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = ,azkouz]	10890 ,00
Pole [Pol = ,doid,el]	272 ,25

* Dr. *Arbutnot* makes the Grecian Mile equal to 805,8½ *English* Paces; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0 ,763099 of a Mile. Yet according to his own Computation, which makes 'Οργυια = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, or which is the same 6,04375 Feet, Σταδιον (= 100 'Οργυια) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Σταδία) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number of *English* Feet in a Roman Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

ACre

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Squ. YARDS.

ACre = [Ac = Yarokoz] 4840

Sq. F-eet. decim.

ROman Square F-oot [RoFq = nil] 0,935089

GREcian Sq. F-oot [GreFq = *ā, zafauts*] 1,0146365

HEbrew Squ. C-ubit [HeCq = *i, tesnois*] 3,326976

JUGerum = R-oods 2. Poles 18. F-eet 250,05

[Jug = Re-Pak-Fely, zu.

Πλέθρον = P-oles 36. F-eet 245. [Πλέθ =

Pis-Fdol.

* Egyptian Άρεα = Roods 3. Poles 2. F-eet

55½ [Άρε = Ri-Pe-Ful, ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.

JUGerum [Jug = *sakdo*] 0,618240

Πλέθρον [Πλέθ = *etyft*] 0,230632

Egyptian Άρεα [Άρε = *oift*] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet.

Eng. Sq. F. decim.

Πλέθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650

Άρεα $\frac{1}{2}$ Πλέθρον 5000 = 5073,1825

Egyptian Άρεα = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Sq. Feet. Sq. F. decim.

† Actus minimus 120 x 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272

Actus Quadratus 120 x 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816

Clima 60 x 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204

Verfus 100 x 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900

† Jugerum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632

Uncia $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Jugerum = 2400 = 2244,2136

* The Grecian Άρεα was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Πλέθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

† The Jugerum was divided like the Afs into 12 Parts.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Ac = sFotlauz R = azkoux Pol = doid, el Ac = Yar-
okozque.

GreFq = á, zafauts RoFq = ,nil HeCq = i, tésnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely, xu. Πλέθ = Pis-Fdol 'Agx =
Ri-Pe-Ful, ro.

Jug = ,sakdo Πλέθ = ,etyft 'Agx = ,oist —

TABLE V.

Measures of Capacity.

English Wine Measure.

TUN =	2 B-uts	[= Be]
	3 Punchions	[= Puz]
	4 HOGsheads	[= Hof]
	6 TIERCES	[= Tiers]
	8 BARRELS	[= Bark]
	14 R-undlets	[= Raf]
	252 GALLONS	[= Galdud]
	2016 PINTS	[= Pidzas]
	58212 Solid Inches	[= Inukdad]

Tun = Be = Puz = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

English Corn Measure.

QUARTER = Bushels 8.	[Quar = Busk]
BUSHEL = {	4 PECKS [= Peco]
	8 GALLONS [= Galk]
	64 PINTS [= Pinso]

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso: Quar = Busk.

Cubick Inches.

GALLON of W-ine	[GállW = <i>eta</i>]	231
* GALLON of C-orn	[GalC = <i>doid,ro</i>]	272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure	[Pin-dr = <i>if,rid</i>]	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
PINT LIQUID Measure	[Pin-liquid = <i>ek,prei</i>]	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hogshead =	{ 63 GALLONS [= Galfi] 504 PINTS [= Pinúzo]	
GállW = <i>eta</i> GalC = <i>doid,ro</i> Pin-dr = <i>if,rid</i> Pin liquid = <i>ek,prei</i> .		

Grecian Measures of Capacity.

Met-ρηής =	{ 12 X-όες	[= Xád]
	{ 72 Ξ-έσαι	[= Ξoid]
	{ 144 Κοτυλ-αι	[= Κοτυλaff]
Μέδ-ιμν⊙ =	{ 48 Χοιν-ικες	[= Χοινok]
	{ 72 Ξέσαι	[= Ξεσρε]
	{ 144 Κοτυλ-αι	[= Κοτλαff]
Met = Xád = Ξoid = Κοτυλaff Μέδ = Χοινok = Ξεσρεque = Κοτλαff.		

Ξέσ-ης =	{ 2 Κοτυλ-αι	[= Κοτυλε]
	{ 8 'Οξύ-βαφα	[= 'Οξύk]
	{ 12 Κύαθ-οι	[= Κύαθbe]
	{ 48 Μυσρ-α	[= Μυσρok]
	{ 120 Κοχλ-ιάεια	[= Κοχladz]

* This is the common receiv'd Content of a Corn Gallon, and according to which the following Computations are made; but strictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains but 268,8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears also, that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubick Inches. Vid. *Ward's Mathem. Guide*. Part I. Chap. 31.

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Ξες = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαδζ = Οξύκ = Κυαθbeque
= Μύσροκ.

	Ξές-αι	
* Μετρητής l. (= 12 Χόες)	= 72	Μετ = Ξεσoid
Χῆς l. (= 12 Κότυλαι)	= 6	Χῆς = Ξau
Μέδιμ-ν d.	= 72	Μέδιμ = Ξoid
Χοῖν-ιξ d.	= 1½	Χοῖν = Ξa,re

	Μύσροκ	
Ξές-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)	= 48	Ξές = Μύσροκ
Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)	= 24	Κοτύ = Μεφ
Οξύβ-αφον (= 3 Κόγχαι)	= 6	Οξύβ = Mau
Κύα-θ d. (= 5 Χῆμαι)	= 4	Κύα = Mo
Κόγχ-η (= Κοχλιάεια)	= 2	Κόγχ = Me

Μετ = Ξεσoid Χῆς = Ξau Μέδιμ = Ξoid Χοῖν =
Ξa,re.

Ξές = Μύσροκ Κοτύ = Μεφ Οξύβ = Mau Κύα =
Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Roman Measures of Capacity.

CULEUS = { 20 AMPHORÆ [= Amphex]
40 URNÆ [= Urnoz]
160 CONGII [= Congbauz]

SEXTARIUS = { 2 HEMINÆ [= Hemine]
4 QUARTARII [= Quartarf]
8 ACETABULA [= Acetak]
12 CYATHI [= Cyathbe]
48 LIGULÆ [= Liglok]

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz —

* Call'd also Αμφορεύς, and Κάδ d.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things; the rest are used in Measures for both.

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Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

	Sextarii	
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnaux
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau
MODIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	= 16	Mod = Sas

	LIGULÆ	
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminae)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad
ACETABULUM (1 ½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lo

Jewish Measures of Capacity,

BATH =	{	3 SEAHs	[= Sear]
		6 HINS	[= Hins]
		10 OMERS	[= Omeraz]
		18 C-abs	[= Cak]
		72 LOGS	[= Logpe]
		96 CAPHs	[= Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[= Gachaltiz]

Bath = Sear = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Baths or Ephahs

CHOMER or Coron	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephæ

CABS

BATH or EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabs

The

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The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs l. [Hin = Lad = Cas.

CAB = 20 G-achals d. [Cab = Gez]

Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Puz = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk. Hog
= Galsi = Pinuzo.

GállW = eta GalC = doid, ro Pin-dr = if, rid Pin-
liquid = ek, prei.

Met = Xád = Eoid = Κοτυλαff Μείδ = Χοινok =
Ξεσπεque = Κοτλαff.

Ξεσ = Κοτυλε = Κοχladz = Όξύκ = Κυαθbeque
= Μυσροk.

Met = Ξεσoid Xšs = Eau Μείδιμ = Eoid Xoiv =
Ea, re —

Ξίς = Μύσροk Κοτύ = Mef Όξύς = Mau Κύα =
Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz —

Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetab = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

Cul = Sexnaux Amph = Sak Urn = Sextef Congi
= Sau Mod = Sas.

Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab
= Lau Cyath = Lo.

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let = Ephu Bath-Eph =
Cabak Hin = Cabi Se = Cabs.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity, reduced to English Measures.

A PINT DRY = 34,0312 } Cubick Inches.
 A PINT LIQUID = 28,875 }

— Pin-dr = if, zibe Pin-liquid = ek, koi.

D R Y.

Pints Inches decim.

* Μέδιον-Θ [Μέδιον = oiz-t]	70	03	501
MODIUS [Modi = bau-p]	16	07	68
ΕΡΗΗ [Eph = ub-ad]	51	12	107
ΞΕΣ-ΗΣ [Ξεσ = z-it]	00	33	158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = a]	01	00	48
CAB [Cab = d-ek]	02	28	432

L I Q U I D.

Pints Inches decim.

† Μετρητής [Μετρη = eid-an]	82	19	626
Amphora [Am = up-az]	57	10	66
† ΒΑΘΗ [Bath = sy-bu]	60	15	2
ΞΕΣ-ΗΣ [Ξεσ = a-f]	01	04	283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = a-u]	01	05	636
† ΛΟΓ [Log = z-do]	00	24	2735
			MEDIMN

* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7,171 Pints.

† The Jewish Measures are here, according to Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbins: But Bishop Hooper, from

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		Busbels decim.
MEDIMN	[Méd = <i>a</i> , <i>zous</i>]	1 ,09612
MODIUS	[Mod = , <i>elild</i>]	0 ,253525
EPHah	} [Eph = , <i>kydoti</i>]	0 ,802433
Chomer		

		Gallons decim.
METRETES	[Metr = <i>az</i> , <i>til</i>]	10 ,335
AMPHORA	[Amph = <i>oi</i> , <i>apad</i>]	7 ,1712
BATH	[Bath = <i>p</i> , <i>laul</i>]	7 ,5658
CONGIUS	[Con = , <i>kousteil</i>]	0 ,896385

		Pints decim.
Ξῆς-ης liquid	[Ξῆς = <i>a</i> , <i>bok</i>]	1 ,1483
Ξῆ-ς dry	[Ξῆ = <i>z</i> , <i>noif</i>]	0 ,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid	[Sext = <i>á</i> , <i>boulak</i>]	1 ,19518
SEXTARIUS dry	[Sext = <i>a</i> , <i>zafei</i>]	1 ,0148
CAB liquid	[Cab = <i>t</i> , <i>isd</i>]	3 ,36257
CAB dry	[Cab = <i>e</i> , <i>kop</i>]	2 ,84731
LOG	[Log = <i>z</i> , <i>eif</i>]	0 ,84065

The Memorial Lines.

Medimn = *oiz-t* Modi = *bau-p* Eph = *ub-ad* Ξ = *it*
 Sextar = *a* Cab = *d-ek*.
 Bath = *sy-bu* Metr = *eid-an* Am = *up-az* Ξ = *a-f*
 Sext = *a-u* Log = *zdo*.
 Eph = ,*kydoti* Mod = ,*elild* Méd = *a*, *zous* Ξ =
 , *z*, *noif* Cab = *e*, *kópque*.
 Amph = *oi*, *apad* Bath = *p*, *laul* Metr = *az*, *til* Ξῆς
 = *a*, *bok* Cab = *t*, *isd*.

Josephus, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Metretres, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξῆς-ης. Dr. *Arbutnot* has given us Tables according to both, but seems to prefer Bishop *Hooper's* Account to the other.

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N.B. L or Li stands for Libra or Pound, Oz for Ounce, Lit Pound T-roy, L-aver Pound AVERDupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]

An Ounce Troy = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ DRAMS [= Drák]} \\ 24 \text{ SCRUPLES [= Scref]} \\ 20 \text{ P-enny WEIGHTS [Pez]} \\ 480 \text{ GRAINS [Grafky]} \end{array} \right.$

* A Pound Averdupois = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \text{ Ounces [= Ozas]} \\ 256 \text{ DRAMS [= Drels]} \end{array} \right.$

Lit = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pez = Grafky
Láv = Ozas Láv = Drels.

	Grains Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupaux]	5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]	480
DRAM. [Dr = aux]	60
PENNY WEIGHT [Pen = gref]	24
SCRUPLE [Scrup = dy]	20
† Pound Averdupois [Lav = oith]	7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi, l]	437,5

* According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but $4\frac{2}{7}$ Grains less in the Pound.

† Mr. Ward says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy, which is 6999 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. Greaves. Math. Guide. Part I. C. 3.

Lit

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Lit = Grapauz Oz = oky Dr = quz Pen = gref
 Scrup = dy Lav = oitbque.

Antient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent = { 60 M-inas [= Mauz]
 { 6000 Drachms [= Drauth]

Hebrew Talent = { 3000 Shekels [= Shitb]
 { 60 M-anehs [= Mauz]

SHEKEL = { 2 BEKahs [= Beke]
 { 4 ZUZas [= Zuf]
 { 20 G-erahs [= Gez]

AT = Mauz = Drauth: Het = Shitb: Het-pond
 = Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Roman and Grecian lesser Weights.

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ [Lib = Unad]

UNCIA = { 3 DUELlæ [= Duelt]
 { 4 SICILici [= Sicilo]
 { 6 SEXTulæ [= Ser]
 { 8 DRACHmæ [= Drak]

DRACHMA = { 3 SCRIPTula [= Scrip]
 { 6 OBoli [= Obs]
 { 18 SILiquæ [= Silak]
 { 72 GRANA vel Lentēs [= Groid]

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ser = Drak: Drach = Scrip
 = Silak = Obs = Groid.

GRANA Σιτάκια

LIBRA Λίτρος [Lib = grafnad] 6912

UNCIA Ουσύλα [Unc = lois] 576

* DRACHMA Δραχμή [Drachm = oid] 72

* N. B. The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii, as well as 8 Drachms; and since they reckon'd their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman Weights.

TABLE

S

SCRUPULUM

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GRANA Σιτάριον
 SCRUPULUM Γράμμα [Scrupul = ef] = 24
 OBOLUS * ὀβολός [Obol = ad] 12
 SILIQUA Κερατίνιον [Sil = f] 4

Divisio Assis		Assis	
Unc.		Unc.	
Ass =	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DEXTANS	10	TRIENS	4
DODRANS	9	QUADRANS	3
BES	8	SEXTANS	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCIA	1

The Memorial Lines.

Lir = Ozad Oz = Drak = Scref = Pez = Grafky
 Lav = ozas Lav = drals.
 Lit = grupaux Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref
 Scrup = dy Lav = nitbque
 At = Mauz = Drautb AM = Drag Het = Shish =
 Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.
 Un = Duels = Sicilo = Ses = Drak Drach = Serips
 = Silak = Obs = Groid.
 Lib = grasnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef
 Obol = ad Sil = f.
 As = deū-dex dod-bes septūn-semi quin-tri-qua sext-
 unc.

* The ὀβολός was divided into 6 Χαλκοί or *Bracti*,
 and the Χαλκός into 7 Λεπτά or *Minuta*. [Ob = Χαλκ
 Χαλκ = Λεπτά]

The Ημιβάλλον, Ημιδραχμον, Διδραχμον, &c. are evident
 from their Names.

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

Antient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains.	decim.
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fik</i>]	438	,00
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i>]	219	,00
* ROMAN Drachm [Rom = <i>uf, pu</i>]	54	,75
DENARIUS [Den = <i>se, loi</i>]	62	,57
† ATTICK Drachm [Ad = <i>set, f</i>]	68	,4
	lib. oz. p. w. gr.	
ROMAN Libra [Rol = <i>az-an</i>]	10	19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [Hem = <i>e-t-oi-be</i>]	02	03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [Het = <i>bat-ye-al</i>]	114	00 15 00
† ANCIENT ATTICK M-ina [Atm = <i>a-d-u</i>]	01	02 05 00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [Att = <i>pa-t</i>]	71	03 00 00

* So Bishop *Cumberland* from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop *Hooper*, from *Philo* and *Josephus*, makes it equal to the Attick Stater or Tetradrachm = 68,4 * 4, or 67 * 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Bishop *Hooper* supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68,4 to 62,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retain'd. Dr. *Bernard* lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8d $\frac{1}{4}$. But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first Roman Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was but 62,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the Roman Denarius, most of the Computations in Classick Authors are founded.

† The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 Roman Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our Averdupois Pound.

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fik* Shek = *ebou* Rod = *af, pu* Den = *se, loi*
 Ad = *sei, f.*
 Her = *báf-yx-al* Rol = *ax-an* Hem = *e-t-oi-be*
 Atm = *a-d-u* Att = *pa-t.*

TABLE IX.

Jewish and Roman Money, according to Bishop Cumberland.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Hebrew M-ina [Hem = <i>p-a-l</i>]	7 01 05
Hebrew T-alent [Her = <i>tút-ab-ax-b</i>]	353 11 10½
Golden DARICK = 12 G-erahs [Dar = <i>Gád = la-do</i>]	1 00 04
Hebrew T-alent of Gold [HerO = <i>ufoil-ba-p-b</i>]	5475 11 07½
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>sé-do, ro</i>]	02 04½
Silver DENARIUS [Den = <i>doi-t</i>]	00 07½
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [Assar = <i>Fab</i>]	
A QUADRANT ¼ of a Farthing [Quád = <i>iro</i>]	
A MITE ⅓ of a F-arthing [Mit = <i>rif</i>]	

The Memorial Lines.

Hem = *p-a-l* Her = *tút-ab-ax-b* Dar = *Gád = la-do*
 HebrO = *ufoil-ba-p-b.*
 Shek = *sé-do, ro* Den = *doi-t* Assar = *Fab* Quád = *iro*
 Mit = *rif.*

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick, will, I hope, excuse me, if for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations, in order to make the following Tables more generally useful.

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction; thus, 5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, or five tenths; .05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$, or five hundredth Parts; .005 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, That the nine Fingers at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, that if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table: If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish* Cubit is equal to 1 *English* Foot, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		<i>Feet</i>	<i>decim.</i>
1 Cubit	=	1	,824
10 Cubits	=	18	,24
100 Cubits	=	182	,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824	

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers:

		<i>lib.</i>	<i>decim.</i>
Thus, 1 Attick Talent	=	206	,25
10 Attick Talents	=	2062	,5
			100 At-

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100 Attick Talents = 20625
 1000 Attick Talents = 206250 &c.

But as the common Computation in Classick Authors is by Sestercts and Drachms, I shall exemplify more particularly the foregoing Observations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

Sesterce = 12. 3j. $\frac{1}{4}$
 in Decimal Fractions
 of a Pound Sterling
 = 00807291667
 [Sest = zykypanasso]

Attick Drachm, or
 Roman Denarius,
 = 7d. 3j. in Deci-
 mal Fractions of a
 Pound Sterling
 = ,032291667
 [Ad = zidenasso]

1 Sesterctus.
 Decem Sestercti or Nummi.
 Cestum Sestercti.
 Sesterctum or 1000 Sestercti.
 Decem Sestercti or 10000 HS.
 Cestum Sestercti or 100000 HS.
 Decies Sesterctum or 1 Million HS.
 Centies Sesterctum or 10 Millions HS.
 Millies Sesterctum or 100 Millions HS.
 Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS.
 Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.
 Millies Millies or 100000 Millions HS.

1 Drachm.
 10 Drachms.
 100 Drachms or 1 Mina.
 1000 Drachms or 10 Mna.
 1 Myriad (= 10000 Dr.) or 100 Mina.
 10 Myriads (= 100000 Dr.) or 1000 Mina.
 100 Myriads (= 1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Mina.
 1000 Myriads (= 10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Mina.
 10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.
 10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.

1	,00807291667	1	,032291667
2	,01614583333	2	,064583333
3	,02421875000	3	,096875000
4	,03229166667	4	,129166667
5	,04036458333	5	,161458333
6	,04843750000	6	,193750000
7	,05651041667	7	,226041667
8	,06458333333	8	,258333333
9	,07265625000	9	,290625000

According

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According to the Observations before laid down.
it is evident that

1 Sestertium, or 1000 HS.	=	008,07291667
2 Sestertia, or 2000 HS.	=	016,14583333
3 Sestertia, or 3000 HS.	=	024,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals.
So

* Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	=	8072,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	=	16145,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	=	24218,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Classick Authors may be discovered from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of Centies Quinquagies HS?

	lib.	decim.
Centies HS.	=	80729,1667
Quinquagies	=	40364,5833
Centies Quinquagies	=	121093,75

What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?

300 Drachms	=	9,6875
70 Drachms	=	2,26041667
5 Drachms	=	0,16145833
375 Drachms	=	12,109375

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always understood.

What

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What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?

$$50 \text{ Myriads} = 16145,83333$$

$$1 \text{ Myriad} = 322,91667$$

$$51 \text{ Myriads} = 16468,75$$

Note. That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Asses*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Asses*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Æris (sc. Assium) Millia X} = 1000 \} \text{ lib. } \text{decim.} \\ \text{Denarii} = \end{array} \quad 32,291667$$

$$\text{Æris Millia XXV} = 2500 \text{ Denarii} = 80,72916$$

$$\text{Æris Millia LXXV} = 7500 \text{ Denarii} = 242,1875$$

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

$$\begin{array}{lll} * \text{Attick Drachm} & * \text{Attick Talent} & \dagger \text{Attick Talent} \\ = 8d. \frac{3}{4} & = 206 \text{ l. } 5s. & = 193 \text{ l. } 15s. \end{array}$$

<i>l. decim.</i>		<i>l. decim.</i>		<i>l. decim.</i>	
1	,034375	1	206,25	1	193,75
2	,068750	2	412,50	2	387,50
3	,103125	3	618,75	3	581,25
4	,137500	4	825,00	4	775,00
5	,171875	5	1031,25	5	968,75
6	,206250	6	1237,50	6	1162,50
7	,240625	7	1443,75	7	1356,25
8	,275000	8	1650,00	8	1550,00
9	,309375	9	1856,25	9	1743,75

* According to Dr. Bernard.

† According to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Shekel

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† Shekel † Hebrew Tal. Heb. Tal. Gold
 = 2s. 7d. = 387l. 10s. = 16 Tal. Silver
 decim. *l. decim.* *l.*

1	,129166667	1	387,5	1	6200
2	,258333333	2	775,0	2	12400
3	,387500000	3	1162,5	3	18600
4	,516666666	4	1550,0	4	24800
5	,645833333	5	1937,5	5	31000
6	,775000000	6	2325,0	6	37200
7	,904166666	7	2712,5	7	43400
8	1,033333333	8	3100,0	8	49600
9	1,162500000	9	3487,5	9	55800

Grecian Digit
Inch decim.

Roman Digit
Inch decim.

Jewish Digit
Inch decim.

1	0,75546875	1	0,72525	1	0,912
2	1,51093750	2	1,45050	2	1,824
3	2,26640625	3	2,17575	3	2,736
4	3,02187500	4	2,90100	4	3,648
5	3,77734375	5	3,62625	5	4,560
6	4,53281250	6	4,35150	6	5,472
7	5,28828125	7	5,07675	7	6,384
8	6,04375000	8	5,80200	8	7,296
9	6,79921875	9	6,52725	9	8,208

Grecian Foot
Feet decim.

Roman Foot
Feet decim.

Jewish Cubit
Feet decim.

1	1,00729	1	0,967	1	1,824
2	2,01458	2	1,934	2	3,648
3	3,02187	3	2,901	3	5,472
4	4,02916	4	3,868	4	7,296
5	5,03645	5	4,835	5	9,120
6	6,04375	6	5,802	6	11,944
7	7,05104	7	6,769	7	12,768
8	8,05833	8	7,736	8	14,592
9	9,06562	9	8,703	9	16,416

† The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to *Josephus*; and this Valuation Dr. *Arbutnot* has followed in his Dissertations, though his Tables are according to Bp. *Cumberland*. The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

T

Roman

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Roman Mile Jewish Mile Roman Sq. Foot
Mile decim. *Mile decim.* *Sq. Feet decim.*

1	0,915719	1	1,3817	1	0,935089
2	1,831438	2	2,7634	2	1,870178
3	2,747157	3	4,1451	3	2,805267
4	3,662876	4	5,5268	4	3,740356
5	4,578595	5	6,9085	5	4,675445
6	5,494314	6	8,2902	6	5,610534
7	6,410033	7	9,6719	7	6,545623
8	7,325752	8	11,0536	8	7,480712
9	8,241471	9	12,4353	9	8,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot Παλαιογ Jugerum
Sq. Feet decim. *Acre decim.* *Acre decim.*

1	1,0146365	1	0,230632	1	0,61824
2	2,0292730	2	0,461264	2	1,23648
3	3,0439095	3	0,691896	3	1,85472
4	4,0585460	4	0,922528	4	2,47296
5	5,0731825	5	1,153160	5	3,09120
6	6,0878190	6	1,383792	6	3,71944
7	7,1024555	7	1,614424	7	4,32768
8	8,1170920	8	1,845056	8	4,94592
9	9,1317285	9	2,075688	9	5,56416

Egyptian^a Αρεα Εςης dry Sextarius dry
Acre decim. *Pint decim.* *Pint decim.*

1	0,763768	1	0,97447	1	1,0148
2	1,527536	2	1,94894	2	2,0296
3	2,291304	3	2,92341	3	3,0444
4	3,055072	4	3,89788	4	4,0592
5	3,818840	5	4,87235	5	5,0740
6	4,582608	6	5,84682	6	6,0888
7	5,346376	7	6,82129	7	7,1036
8	6,110144	8	7,79576	8	8,1184
9	6,873912	9	8,77023	9	9,1332

Pondera, Nummi, Mensura. 139

Cab dry		Medimn		Modius	
Pint decim.		Busbel decim.		Busbel decim.	
1	3,84731	1	1,09612	1	0,253125
2	7,69462	2	2,19224	2	0,507050
3	11,54193	3	3,28836	3	0,760975
4	15,38924	4	4,38448	4	1,014100
5	19,23655	5	5,48060	5	1,267625
6	23,08386	6	6,57672	6	1,521150
7	26,93117	7	7,67284	7	1,774675
8	30,77848	8	8,76896	8	2,028200
9	34,62579	9	9,86508	9	2,281725
Ephah		Zéus liquid		Sextarius liquid	
Busbel decim.		Pints decim.		Pints decim.	
1	0,802433*	1	1,1483	1	1,19518
2	1,604867	2	2,2966	2	2,39036
3	2,407300	3	3,4449	3	3,58554
4	3,209734	4	4,5932	4	4,78072
5	4,012168	5	5,7415	5	5,97590
6	4,814601	6	6,8898	6	7,17108
7	5,617035	7	8,0381	7	8,36626
8	6,419469	8	9,1864	8	9,56144
9	7,221902	9	10,3347	9	10,75662
Cab liquid		Log		Amphora	
Pints decim.		Pints decim.		Hogsheads decim.	
1	3,36257	1	0,84064	1	0,113821
2	6,72514	2	1,68128	2	0,227642
3	10,08771	3	2,52192	3	0,341463
4	13,45028	4	3,36256	4	0,455284
5	16,81285	5	4,20320	5	0,569105
6	20,17542	6	5,04384	6	0,682926
7	23,53799	7	5,88448	7	0,796747
8	26,90056	8	6,72512	8	0,910568
9	30,26313	9	7,56576	9	1,024389

* The exact Fraction is $\frac{802433}{1000000}$. In the Jewish Measures I have followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to Josephus, = 1,0961 Bushels; and the Cab = 3,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Zéus, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

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Metretes	Bath	* Congius
Hogsb. decim.	Hogsb. decim.	Gall. decim.
1 0,16404	1 0,114858	1 0,896385
2 0,32808	2 0,229716	2 1,792770
3 0,49212	3 0,344574	3 2,689155
4 0,65616	4 0,459432	4 3,585540
5 0,82020	5 0,574290	5 4,481925
6 0,98424	6 0,689148	6 5,378310
7 1,14828	7 0,804006	7 6,274695
8 1,31232	8 0,918864	8 7,171080
9 1,47636	9 1,033722	9 8,067465

Attick Drachm	Shekel	Attick Drachm
= 62,57 gr.	= 4 Att. Drachms	= 62,57 gr.
oz. decim.	oz. decim.	Pound Troy decim.
1 0,130215	1 0,52086	1 0,01085125
2 0,260430	2 1,04172	2 0,02170250
3 0,390645	3 1,56258	3 0,03255375
4 0,520860	4 2,08344	4 0,04340500
5 0,651075	5 2,60430	5 0,05425625
6 0,781290	6 3,12516	6 0,06510750
7 0,911505	7 3,64602	7 0,07595875
8 1,041720	8 4,16688	8 0,08681000
9 1,171935	9 4,68774	9 0,09766125

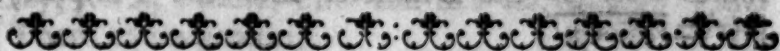
Shekel	Shekel	Roman Libra
= 219 gr. Troy	= 4 Att. Drachms	
Po. Troy decim.	Po. Troy decim.	Po. Troy decim.
1 0,0380208 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 0,043405	1 0,9125
2 0,0760416 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 0,086810	2 1,8250
3 0,1140625	3 0,130215	3 2,7375
4 0,1520833 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 0,173620	4 3,6500
5 0,1901041 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 0,217025	5 4,5625
6 0,2281250	6 0,260430	6 5,4750
7 0,2661458 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 0,303835	7 6,3875
8 0,3041666 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 0,347240	8 7,3000
9 0,3421875	9 0,390645	9 8,2125

* Equal to the Metretes of Syria.

MISCEL-



MISCELLANEA.



SECT. VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : PERIPHERY :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]
 or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the Diameter
 : PERIPHERY :: 10,000,000 : 31,415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmil :
 ta-fal-oudou.

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures, which in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un.
6,28,318.	330,717.	958,647.	692,528.	676,655.	930,576.
s,ektak	uiz-pap	nuk-söp	sne-lek	anps-sul	ouiz-lois.

The

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The Diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi, *bobs* dat priph] Consequently the Periphery divided by 3,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the D-iameter into 0,7854.

Datur Area SquaD per y_{peilo} .

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery. [Ar = $\frac{radi \times pe}{4}$]

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellipsis. Dia-tran-con duct. in y_{peilo} .

The SURFACE of a Sphere is given by multiplying the Periphery into the D-iameter [Surf = $\frac{pe \times d}{2}$]

The SURFACE of a Sphere is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4. [Surf = $\frac{are \times 4}{1}$]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying $\frac{1}{6}$ of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [Sol-sphe = $\frac{rad \times sur}{6}$]

The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu. Dia : priph :: azmā : ra-fal-oudon.

: s,ektak uix-pap nuk-söp sne-lek aüp-ful ouix-lois.

Diperi, *bobs* dat Priph. datur Area Squad per y_{peilo} .

Area fit Ellipsis. Dia-tran-con duct. in y_{peilo} .

Ar = $\frac{radi \times pe}{4}$ Surf = $\frac{pe \times d}{2}$ Surf = $\frac{are \times 4}{1}$ Sol-sphe = $\frac{rad \times sur}{6}$.

The

The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscel. Curios. Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square DEGREES, is computed to yield in Vapour *per Diem* 5280 MILLIONS of Tons [Med = dégbauz = lékymilt]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, *sc.* 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [Tham = ex-igibton]

The Rivers (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN, are computed to carry 1827.000,000 Tons, which is little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of what is raised in Vapour [Fluv-med = aképmilt]

The Computations are made thus:

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE FOOT of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour *per Diem* HALF a PINT [SquaF = ha-pin]

Each Space of four Foot Square (= 16 SQUARE Feet) yields a GALLON [asfquaF = gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Mil/snafton]

A Square DEGREE (of 69 English Miles) 33.000,000 TONS [Deg (misou) timton]

The MEDITERRANEAN = 160 Degrees = 5280.000,000 Tons as above.

SquaF = ha-pin asfquaF = gal Mil = snafton Deg (misou) timton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus:

The most considerable Rivers that run into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, the Rhone, the Tiber,

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ber, the PO, the NILE, the DON or *Tanais*, the NIESSER, the NIEPER or *Borysthenes*. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the *Thames*: not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at above 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám = *ez-igbt* Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Niest-nieper-*akepmilt*.

The Water of the Thames is computed thus:

'Tis supposed to run at *Kingston* Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards [*Misk* = *Yako-feiz*] which being multiplied by 300 Yards (the Profile of Water at *Kingston* Bridge, where 'tis supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25.344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [*Yako-feiz* per *ig* = *Yél-xfoth*] which are equal to 20.300,000 TONS [= *ez-igbt*ton].

Misk = *Yáko-feiz* (Kin-prig) *Yako-feiz* per *ig* = *Yél-xfoth* = *ez-igbt*ton.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet (*GLOBUS tormento bellico emissus*) in a Second, moves 204 YARDS [*In-sec Glob-yarezo*]

Light (*Lumen*) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [*Lu-milegth*]

Sound (*SONUS*) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (*PEDES*) [*Son-ped-movetabfe*]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SECONDS [*Glob-M-ápha-sec*]

Sound

Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{2}$. [Son_n,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (Ad SoLem) 32 Years $\frac{1}{2}$. [Ad-sol-glob = in-te, re]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies (Descensus GRA-vium) is 16 Feet $\frac{1}{2}$, or an Inch, in a Second [Des-gravi-sec = pas, rad] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou, d) Oscillates or Vibrates Seconds. [Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou, d]

In-sec Glob-yaxaxo Lu-milegth Son-ped-movetabfe.
Glob-m-apha-sec Son_n,ro Ad-sol-glob = in-te, re Sonap.
Des-gravi-sec = pas, rad Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou, d.

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or Abib	* March
ZIF or J-air	April
Sivan	May
THAMUZ	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or EPHREM	September
BUL or M-erchefvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEbeth	December
SHEbeth	January
Adar or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Siva Thamjun Abjul Elúlaug.
Tizr-Echesep Bul-moc ChisleuN Thede Shebjan & Adfeb.

i. e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑτομβεαιών	June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤνιων	July
ΒΟΗΔΡομιων	August
ΜΑΙμακθελων	September
ΠΤΑΝεψιων	October
ΠΟΣειδεων	November
ΓΑΜηλιων	December
ΑΝΘΕΣτηλων	January
ΕΛΑΦηβολιων	February
ΜΟΤνυχιων	March
ΘΑΡΓΗλιων	April
ΣΚΙΡροφοελων	May

Hecju Metageijyn! Boedraug Mais Púano Polnoori
 Gamdecem Anthesjan Elafeb MouM ThargelA
 Skirma.

Note. That the *Athenians* began their Year from the New Moon, whose Full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckon'd to be upon the 8th of *July*, after on the 27th of *June*.
Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.

Jewish and Grecian Æra of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the Æra of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the *Vulgar Christian Æra* commences from the Day of his Circumcision, viz. the First of *January*, in the Year of the World 4004. and of the *Julian*

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Julian Period 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek* Historians, upon the Authority of the Septuagint, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years, so that

Oct. 7.	} of the First Year of the Christian Æra	} began	} the 3762 Year of the Jewish Æra the 5494 of the Greek Ecclesiastical Æra the 5509 of the Greek Civil Æra
Aug. 27.			
Sept. 1.			

Christ = *mundathf* Jud = *ipaud* Grec-Ecc = *lonf*
Grec-Civil = *ulzou*.

*The * Days of the Month, on which the other
noted Epochas began.*

		Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.	1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.	776
The Building of ROME	April 21.	753
† Æra of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra	Nov. 12.	324
Æra of CONTRACTS	Oct. 1.	312
		An. Dom.
The Dioclesian Æra	Aug. 29.	284

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 9.

† The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.

† The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Inter-calary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*bosa*) went back throughout the whole *Ju-
lian* Year, and began on the same Day again.

|| Before this, there was in Use the Æra of the Actium Victory, from the Conquest of *Egypt*, and the Reduction of *Alexandria* by *Octavianus*. Ant. Chr. 31. Sept. 2. [Vict-Acta-Se]

An. Dom.
 The MAHOMETAN Æra July 16. 622
 The Æra of YEZDEGIRD June 16. 632

Mund = Octoi Oly-jan Phil-nad Nab-fés (bôsa)
 Ro-pda.

Yez-Troy-jas Maho-las Dio-gen Vict-Acta-se Con-ta.

* *The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and
 other Bodies.*

		Ounces Troy	decim.
A Cubick Inch of	† Fine Gold [Aur = az, iloud]	10	359273
	Fine Silver [Arg = l, eil]	5	850035
		Ounce Averd.	decim.
	Lead [Plumb = s, lurtkul]	6	553855
	Common Iron [Fer = f, oden]	4	422979
	Fine Marble [Mar = b, laukk]	1	568859
	Common Glass [Vitru = b, oniz]	1	493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqu = a, loiksonp]	1	578697
	Sound dry Oak [Robo = listau]		536569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole = lektuz]		528350

Aur = az, iloud Arg = l, eil Plum = s, lurtkul Fer =
 f, oden Mar = b, laukk.
 Vitru = b, oniz Aqu = a, loiks Robo = listau Ol-
 Ole = lektuz.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.

† Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARCHIDIACONA-
 TUS 60, DIGNITATES & PRÆBENDÆ 544, ECCLESIAE

* Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. Cap. 10.

† The Beginning of the *Technical Words* is from the
Latin Word for each.

† *Camdeni Britannia*. Edit. Jans. p. 67.

PARO-

PAROCHIALES 9284, e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolfæi Cardinalis descripto 1520. per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdanz Præblos Parochoudeiff Ap-
prikfu.

*The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in
Dr. Potter's Archæologia.*

Εὐρ⊙	Eurus	S-outh E-ast.
ΑΠηλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast.
Κακίας	CÆCIAS	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
ΣΚΙρον	CORUS	NOth W-est.
Ζέφυρ⊙	Occidens	West.
Νότ⊙	NOTUS	S-outh.
Λίψ	AFRICUS	SOuth W-est.

Cæci = NE Σκi-Cor = NoW. Εὐ = SE. Α-Af =
SoW. Βór = N. Απ = E. Νοt = S. Ζ = Oc.

*According to Aulus Gellius the Winds are thus
distinguish'd.*

Septentrio	Ἀπηνίαι	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West..
Boreas	Aquilo	North West.
Vulturhus	Euronotus	South East.
Caurus	Ἀγρονί	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

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ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COHORTS.
A COHORT	=	3 MANIPULI.
A MANIPULUS	=	2 ORDINES.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURIOS.

10 Turmæ were the *Iustus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coax Coho = mant Manip = ord Turm =
decuri Tax-le.

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium REGUM, ROMULI, NUMÆ, & SERVII TULLII; secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; tertius, EDICTUM PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Authortitate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex Codicibus GREGORIANO, HERMOGENIANO, atque THEODOSIANO, novellisq; post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab ADRIANO ad VALERIUM IATAS leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOECLESIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. Novellæ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Rô-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp
(Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg = A-Val Herm = Clau-Di Theo = Const-The
Nov = Theo-Justin.

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The first Code of *Justinian* was published *Anno* 529. the Digests *Anno* 531. the Institute *An.* 533. the Second Code *Anno* 534. the Novells from the Year 535. to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Instlit Co-selif Novelil-luk.

*The BISHOPS * who refused their Assent to the Ομοόσιον.*

Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia.

THEOGNIS Bishop of Nice.

MARIS Bishop of CHALCEDON.

THEONAS Bishop of MARMARICA.

SECUNDUS Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-Marmar.

The Ten PERSECUTIONS under

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIVS, VALERIAN, AURELIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val
Aure-Diocles.

* Ταῦτ' αὖ τῇ αἰσῇ τριακόσιοι μὲν πρὸς τὴν δεκάτην, ἔγνωσαν τε καὶ ἔσειξαν· καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ὁμοφρονήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες ἔγραψαν· πῶς δὲ μόνοι οὐ προσεδίξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπέβησαν ὁμοφρονῶντες ἐπιλαβόμενοι. Εὐσέβιος ὁ Νικομηδείας, &c. Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib. I. Cap. 8.

The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS, and COLOGN,
Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BO-
HEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRAND-
DENBURG: the Elector of HANOVER was added,
Anno Dom. 1693.

Men-Tri-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-
ver ad font.

The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM Arbitrium.)
3. The Force of divine Assistance (AUXILIUM.)
4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Professor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was at a Confutation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth* digested into nine Articles, commonly called the LAMBETH ARTICLES, and agreed upon N-ov. 10. 1595. [*Nax-aloul*] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recall'd and suppress'd.

Lamb-Art = Cart Nax-aloul Predes-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.

- I. To worship the true God. [*CULTUS divinus*]
- II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
- III. To commit no Murder. [*CÆDES*]
- IV. Not

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IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c. [STUPRUM]

V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [FURTUM]

VI. To administer Justice [JUSTITIA]

VII. Not to eat the Flesh with the Blood [SANGUIS]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only oblig'd to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts were call'd *Profelytes of the Gates*, in Opposition to the *Profelytes of Righteousness*, or of the Covenant, who differ'd nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile Race*. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Jústiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 Books [Misna-BS] contained 63 Tracts [Tract] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the *Jews* were methodically digested by Rabbi Judah HAKKADOOSH in the Time of ANTONINUS P-IUS. [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in *Judea* and *Babylonia* employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these with the *Misnah* make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonish Talmud*. These Comments are called the GEMARAH or Complement, the *Misnah* the Text; both together the TALMUD [Tal = Mis-Gema] The *Jerusalem Talmud* was compleated about A. D. 300. [Tal-Jerig]

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The B-abylonish TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century. [Tal-Bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the Jews. Vid. Prid. Connect. p. 328.

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal = Mif-Gema Tál-jerig Tál-Bug.

Characteres Arithmetici GRÆCI & HEBRAICI.

Ab-βé-γi-δο eu-ζau ζoi-ηk-θου-ια κέx-λι-μο
vu-ξau.

Op-pei ζου ρά-σε-τι υf-Φu-χau ψoi-ωμει
ζου.

Ab-βé-γi-το ηu-γau ιoi ηk ου ιa δεx-λι-
δο ηu-ρau.

yp-pei ζου pa-τε-σι ηf-ηu-σau ιoi que
ηei γου.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first Figure is added, as ηi sc. 5 = 3 i. e. 30. γe sc. 7 = e i. e. 200. Pronounce ζου kopou, ζου sanpou, ηf thauf, γου tladou.

The Ages of Christianity, as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.

Cent. I.	Sæculum Apostolicum.
Cent. II.	Sæculum G-nosticum.
Cent. III.	Sæculum Novatianum.

Cent.

Cent. IV.	Sæculum	ARIANUM.
Cent. V.	Sæculum	NESTORIANUM.
Cent. VI.	Sæculum	EUTYCHICUM.
Cent. VII.	Sæculum	MONOTHELITICUM.
Cent. VIII.	Sæculum	ICONICLASTICUM.
Cent. IX.	Sæculum	PHOTIANUM.
Cent. X.	Sæculum	OBSCURUM.
Cent. XI.	Sæculum	HILDEBRANDINUM.
Cent. XII.	Sæculum	WALDENSE.
Cent. XIII.	Sæculum	SCHOLASTICUM.
Cent. XIV.	Sæculum	WICKLEVIANUM.
Cent. XV.	Sæculum	SYNOdale.
Cent. XVI.	Sæculum	R-eformatum.

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Nest-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Híl-
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

*The Division of the ROMAN Empire, out of the
Book called Notitia Imperii, said to be written
about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.*

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceses
under 4 PRÆfecti Prætorio, and about 120 PRO-
vinces contained in them. [Præf = dibi = pradz]

1. The *Præfectus Prætorio* ORIENTIS, and under
him five Dioceses, viz. the ORiental, E-gyptian,
A-siatick, PONTICK, and THRACIAN Dioceses. [Or =
E-As-Po-Th]

2. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of ILLYRICUM, and un-
der him two Dioceses, viz. MACEDONIA and D-acia.
[Ill = Ma-D]

3. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of ITALY, and under
him three Dioceses; viz. ITALY, ILLYRICUM, and
AFRICA. [It = It-II-Af]

4. The *Præfectus Prætorio* G-alliarum, and under
him three Dioceses; viz. HISPANIA, GALLIA, and
B-ritannia. [G = His-Ga-B]

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Præf = Dibi = Prædz Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As-
Po-Th It = It-Il-Af G = His-Ga-B.

The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LONGitudo) of the ARK 300 Cu-
bits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The
Height (ALTitudo) 30 Cubits. [Bruz-Aliz]

The Length of the House which K. Solomon built
for the Lord was 60 Cubits, the Breadth there-
of 20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits,
1 Kings vi. 2. [Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty] The Length
of the Porch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120
Cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4. [Porez-bez]

Ark-Lo-cubig-Bruz-Aliz. Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty
Porez-bez.

Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments, &c. of Solomon's Temple.

By Villalpandus Computation of the Number of
TALENTS of Gold, Silver, and Brass laid out upon
the TEMPLE, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500 l.
Sterling. [Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug] And the Jewels
are reckon'd to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (VASA AUREA) consecrated to
the Use of the Temple, are reckon'd by Josephus
140,000. [Vas-aureaboxth] Which, according to
Capel's Reduction of the Tables contain'd in them,
amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [lol-enán-
dys]

The Vessels of Silver (VASA ARGENTEA) 1.340,000
[Vas-áratoxth] are computed at 439.344,000 [fin-
zoxth]

Priests Vestments of Silk (VESTES SERICE) 10000.
[Vest-fericaxth]

Purple

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Purple Vestments for Singers 2,000,000. [Pem]
 Trumpets 200,000. [Tregth] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in *Lebanon* to hew down Timber (SYLVICIDÆ) [Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (VECTORES) 70,000. [Vectoiz] To hew Stones (LAPICIDINÆ) 80,000. [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (EPISCOPI) [Episcoptig] who were all employ'd for 7 Years (ANNIS SEPTem) to whom, besides their Wages and Diet, *Solomon* gave a free Gift, 6.733,977 Pounds. (DONUM SOLOMONIS) [*s-paut-noip*] The Treasure left by *David* towards carrying on this Work (RELIQUIT DAVID) 911.416,207. [*nab-oás-dyp*]

N. B. *th* is left out; as *Sylvicidaz* for *Sylvicidazth*, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = *souzo-ked-ug* Vas-aureabó^zth = *lol-enau-dyt*.

Vas-arato^zth = *fin-toftb* Treg Instroz Vest-sericáz Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidaz Lapiky Vectoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo *s-paut-noip* reliquit Dav-nab-oás-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (REDUCES) from the Captivity were 42,360 [Redúfe-tauz] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA's CATALOGUE amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH's CATALOGUE 31,031. [Cat-nehetaxib] How these Accounts are reconcil'd, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Redúfe-tauz Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetaxib.

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The SILVER of them that were numbered of the Congregations, was a Hundred TALENTS, and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKELS, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a BEKAH for every Man, that is half a Shekel, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod. xxviii. 25, 26.*

Sil-Con = Talg-Shékapoil Beksyf-luz = Shekelizappu.

Difference of Talents.

Attick M-inas. At. Drachm

A SYRIAN TALENT contain'd	15	1500
A PTOLEMAICK Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
An ANTIOCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
An ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Syr = Mal Ptolem = ex Eub = aux Alexan = bez & Ant = aux.

Att-Maj = eiz Babyl = oiz Ægin = ag Rh = ag Tyr-Ægypt = eiz.

† According to some the Rhodian Talent contain'd but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the Euboick but 4000. *Vid. Brerewood De Ponderibus & Pretiis. Cap. 9.*

I shall

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remember'd the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful, are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Elib-s]

The Bill for First Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 HEN. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES.
The lesser 27 H.VIII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba]
The greater 31 H.VIII. c. 11. }

Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Elib-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 WILLIAM and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot,e. Carat,ad. Wi-Mt,eib. Wilk,iz,n,ab. An-ad-bei.

I shall conclude with two lines, just to show how by this Method may be remembered the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful, are best capable of applying, and improving it as they shall see Occasion. And so to take
 An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries
 29 Carol. II. c. 7. [Fraud-Perjury-29]
 An Act against Abuses in Protection to Clergymen (Simony) 31 Eliz. c. 6. [Sim-Eliz-31]
 The Bill for First Fruits (Primitives) 20 Hen.

VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hen-20]
 An Act for the Dissolution of the Monasteries.
 The 10th of Hen. VIII. c. 28. [Monast-Hen-10]
 The Statute 3 Hen. VIII. c. 1.

9 DE 63

Fraud-Perjury-29
 Primit-Hen-20
 Monast-Hen-10
 Statute 3 Hen. VIII. c. 1

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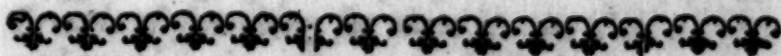
43 Eliz. c. 2. 13 Car. II. c. 12. 4 William and Mary c. 8. 9 Will. III. c. 30. 10 Will. III. c. 17. Ann.
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43 Eliz. c. 2. 13 Car. II. c. 12. 4 William and Mary c. 8. 9 Will. III. c. 30. 10 Will. III. c. 17. Ann.



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Vocum Memorialium.





Vocum Memoriarum.





THE USE of the INDEX.



THE following Index may be useful in two Respects; either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other; (which will at the same Time be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory) or, as it may be, to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tables. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two, at the End of each Word; By the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.

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The Use of the INDEX.

A B. Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .	K Eg. King of <i>Egypt</i> .
Ær. <i>Æra</i> or <i>Epocha</i> .	K Ju. King of <i>Judah</i> .
B. Battle.	K Is. King of <i>Israel</i> .
C. Council.	K M. King of <i>Media</i> .
Ep. Epistle, <i>i. e.</i> the Time of Writing it.	K Ma. King of <i>Macedon</i> .
Ev. Evangelist.	K P. King of <i>Persia</i> .
E R. Emperor of <i>Rome</i> .	K R. King of <i>Rome</i> .
E E. Emp. of the East.	K S. King of <i>Syria</i> .
E W. Emp. of the West.	L. Learned Man, Author, &c.
F. Father.	Leg. Legate.
H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c.	Mart. Martyr.
H P. High Priest.	P. Pope.
J. Judge of <i>Israel</i> .	Pa. Patriarch.
K. King.	Po. Poet.
K Ass. King of <i>Assyria</i> .	Pr. Prophet.
K B. King of <i>Babylon</i> .	Q. Queen.
K E. King of <i>England</i> .	W. War.
	= different Names of the same Person.

Those Words, which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abaneb the Calling of Abraham.

The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and P in the middle of a Word denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Ante-penultima.

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* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as *Abimets*.

† *Anno Mundi*.

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* Constantine, Constantius, and Constans.

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THE

The Construction of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.



F Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, join'd with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province, denoted by the latter: the Words in Italick Letters signifying Places in Ancient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters Places in Modern Geography. Thus *Abdér-thra*. *Abdera*, a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art*. *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Anteg-lee*) *Antego*, one of the Leeward Islands, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba*, one of the Antilles.

The Letters N. E. S. W. following a Word, denote the Situation of a Place; as *Antill-luc S.* the Antille Islands, South of the *Lucay Isles*; *Madér-barb W.* *Madera Isles*, West of *Barbary*.

The Letters G S. denote Sacred Geography.

Italicks joined with an Hyphen, denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as *Agrek-oit* the Latitude of *Agra* 28 Deg. the Longitude 73.

Italicks joined with a Comma, denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain, as *Germt, ut.* Germany to Great Britain as 3,53 to 1.

Italicks joined without an Hyphen, denote the Distance from London or Jerusalem; as *Pardel sc.* Paris from London about 225 Miles. *Antiochig*, Antioch from Jerusalem about 300 Miles.

Syllables joined with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Ancient and Present Geography; as *Ach = livad*, the ancient Achaia, the present Livadia.

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